

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

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January 11 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 56 : p.m. 62
Humidity 59 64

January 11 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 70 : p.m. 67
Humidity 75 79

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Barometer 30.34

3117 日七初月二十年卯乙

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1916.

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ENEMY CONSULS INTERNED ON FRENCH CRUISER.

CENTRAL POWERS LODGE A FRESH PROTEST.

Another Important Success for the Russians.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN U.S. MUNITION WORKS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

OUTRAGES IN AMERICA.

ANOTHER MUNITION WORKS EXPLOSION.

January 10, 1.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Philadelphia reports that a terrific explosion occurred at the Dupont Munition Works at Carney's Point. Many workers were killed and injured. It is asserted that outside influences are responsible for the occurrence. Details are lacking, as the telegraphs are interrupted.

SIX KILLED.

January 10, 2.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Philadelphia reports that six persons were killed in the explosion at the Dupont Works, the cause of which is being investigated.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

THE CABINET MEETS.

January 10, 3.00 p.m.
A prolonged meeting of the Cabinet was held this afternoon. Mr. McKenna, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Runciman attended. It is understood that the chief topic was the Labour position.

RECRUITING RESPONSE.

January 10, 3.00 p.m.
The reopening of the group system of recruiting has already met with a good response, many attesting throughout the country.

A PATRIOTIC INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

January 10, 1.30 p.m.
Lieut. Col. Francis Charrington announces that he stands for the Mile End Division as a Patriotic Independent candidate in favour of the Compulsion Bill.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIANS IN PERSIA.

ANOTHER SUCCESS REGISTERED.

January 10, 1.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Teheran states that the Russians have scored another important success by defeating a large rebel force at Asadabad. The prisoners included two German officers. The Shah received the General Commanding the Russians most graciously.

THE ARRESTS IN GREECE.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

January 10, 2.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Toulon reports a new development in connection with the enemy Consuls who were arrested at Salonica. They have been transferred from the British ship to the auxiliary cruiser Savoie, where they have been interned.

A FRESH PROTEST.

January 10, 2.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the Government has protested against the arrests at Mytilene, which have elicited a fresh protest from the Central Powers.

KILLED IN ACTION.

WELL-KNOWN FOOTBALLER'S DEATH.

January 10, 2.30 p.m.
The well-known footballer, 2nd Lieut. Cyril Busby, of the South Staffordshires, has been killed in action.

THE BARALONG AFFAIR.

THE LIE DIRECT.

January 10, 1.30 a.m.
Two Americans who were aboard the Nicotian at the time of the Baralong affair give the lie direct to the statements that the British shot Germans either in the water or aboard the Nicotian. They are Corporal Carson and Driver Dempsey, both having joined the British Army out of a spirit of adventure. Both were interviewed at Blackpool and Carson was one of those who actually returned to the Nicotian after the Baralong sank the submarine, remaining aboard the whole night long. He is therefore in a position to know what occurred there. He says that no such words as "Take no prisoners" were ever uttered by Captain McBride. "I saw no shooting of anyone; there were shots, but I have the best reasons to know what those shots were, because I myself was shooting wounded mules. This, I think, is how the stories of the shooting of Germans arose. I neither saw nor heard of any German being shot in the water." Dempsey confirms this and adds: "The story that the submarine captain was shot in the water is news to me; I swear that nothing of the sort happened." He concluded by saying that the two Americans who have sworn affidavits had a grudge against the English members of the Nicotian's crew.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

January 10, 1.30 p.m.
Rear Admiral John Tuke has died of wounds.

MORE CONSULS ARRESTED

(Havas Telegram.)

January 9.
A message from Mytilene says: "We arrested German and Austrian Consuls, also several suspicious persons; all of them have been put on board an Allied warship."

UNNAMED HEROES OF THE AIR.

Routine Deeds of Valour.

British Headquarters, November 11.—Modesty and personal effacement are so strong a tradition in the Army Wing of the Royal Flying Corps that the general public can have but a very vague idea of their achievements, to which Sir John French has repeatedly borne enthusiastic witness in his despatches. The following typical exploits, all of which have been carried out within the last few weeks, should go far towards illustrating the daring and resource of our airmen, and if the heroes of these gallant deeds must remain anonymous that is the rule of the corps, and, if possible, it increases one's admiration for its members.

In his last long despatch on the battle of Loos Sir John French mentions that on one occasion a flying officer successfully beat off four enemy machines, and that on another occasion two officers engaged six hostile machines and disabled at least one of them. In the records, which I have been permitted to inspect, there are many counter-parts to these feats of gallantry. Here is one striking example:—

An airman and observing officer when flying on October 23 at 10,000ft. in a Morane Farman on escort duty to photographic reconnaissance noticed an Aviatik 500 ft. below them. As soon as they dived towards it and began to open fire the Aviatik turned towards its own lines. The Morane was then attacked from the rear by two more Aviatiks, which both opened fire at 150 yards. Their fire was returned, and the two German machines then dived in opposite directions and made off. Meanwhile a fourth Aviatik opened fire on our airmen from above and glided into the German lines with its propeller stopped. Finally as our men were returning home they met and chased a fifth Aviatik, which after about 15 minutes was compelled to seek the safety of the German lines.

Fight Against Odds.

Another brilliant fight against odds occurred on November 4, when one of our machines engaged in an artillery observation flight was attacked by a large "pusher" machine and three tractor. The "pusher," after receiving one drum from our gun, flew off with two of its companions. Our men then manoeuvred for position, but the German machine followed, dived under the British, and succeeded in wounding one of the officers twice in the right arm and in piercing the petrol tank. Meantime another British airplane had noticed the engagement and flew to the rescue. As this new antagonist swept down upon him the German turned and flew directly underneath at a distance of about 30 yards. The German airmen made three circles round our machine, and then dived towards his own lines. Our men followed, firing at a range of about 80 yards, and the German machine was then seen to turn right-handed with a steep bank, turn on its back, and plunge to the ground inside our lines. The pilot and observer were killed.

On the same day another engagement against odds was reported. The British machine first encountered an Albatross, which passed in front of it at about 200 yards range. Firing was then heard in the rear, and the British airmen, turning sharply round, found that they were being attacked by another German machine of the same type. Simultaneously a Fokker monoplane passed to the right of our men firing a machine-gun. This air-

plane, on receiving a drum from our machine-gun, at once flew off. The two Albatrosses, however, manoeuvred round and fired on our men for nearly 20 minutes before they finally disappeared. The British airplane was not hit, and apparently the two German machines were also undamaged.

Lost in A Cloud.

One further example. A British airplane, escorting a reconnaissance machine, saw a hostile machine at about 5,000ft. In the pursuit they lost in a cloud both the enemy and their own friends. They therefore turned back and on the way home were attacked by two Fokker machines, which swooped down from 11,000ft. The enemy kept in the rear and fired through their propellers. Our observer returned the fire and after using about half a drum saw the leading pursuer tail-glide and go to earth in a vertical nose dive. The pilot watched the machine go down several thousand feet in this way, and the observer could subsequently see the German airplane fall among some trees, whence what appeared to be a cloud of dust then arose. The second Fokker discontinued the combat.

Some of the tight corners from which our men manage to escape rival anything that Henty imagined on his most lurid moments. For it must not be thought from the foregoing incidents that our men have things altogether their own way. The Germans have shown themselves to be very gallant airmen, and nothing is finer than to hear our men pay that tribute to their enemies which is the finest praise a soldier can win. The German airmen, by the common consent of our officers, have "played the game," and thus there exists between the two rival flying corps that chivalrous spirit which has unfortunately been crushed out of existence elsewhere by the misconduct of other branches of the German Army. When an airplane of either army is forced down a machine of the opposing side takes the earliest opportunity of letting the enemy know what has been the fate of their comrades—whether they have been killed or wounded, or have escaped unhurt.

It would be a mistake to suppose that because the German airmen do not engage in fighting so readily as our men that they are necessarily inferior in courage. The Germans, in fact, can fight their machines very skillfully, as the following incident will show.

A Dizzy Encounter.

Two of our officers were doing photography when they were attacked at a height of 7,000ft. by a Fokker airplane. The British observer, while working his gun, was hit in the left hand and incapacitated from using the weapon again. Some manoeuvring followed, and then the British pilot was hit in the arm and shoulder and lost consciousness. The machine began to spin, and the wounded observer, seeing that his comrade was hit, actually clambered over between the two back struts—the superb nerve of the man is almost incredible—and caught hold of the control lever. He moved it about to no purpose, and so he then tried to close the throttle. This again proved futile, as the wire had apparently been broken.

Finally he turned off the petrol and getting the machine under control brought it to earth. The trials of the two men were not even yet at an end. The machine turned over and the pilot was thrown out. However, the observer managed to assist his friend and both men were soon afterwards attended to by men of the French Red Cross. Another airman who happened to be near by immediately crawled out to the airplane under fire and saved the machine-gun and instrument board.—Times

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Rear Admiral John Tuke has died of wounds.

Second Lieut. Cyril Busby, the well-known footballer, has been killed in action.

Their Majesties have telegraphed their sympathy with the family of the late Lord Barnham.

St. Paul's Cathedral is suffering from "severe decay," the building being in a graver condition than ever before.

The death is announced of the Right Hon. Sir Samuel J. Way, Chief Justice of South Australia since 1876.

A terrific explosion occurred at the Dupont Munition Works at Carney's Point, U.S.A., many workers being killed and injured.

The reopening of the group system of recruiting has already met with a good response, many attesting throughout the country.

The enemy Consuls arrested at Salonica have been transferred to the French auxiliary cruiser Savoie, where they are interned.

The newspapers pay warm tributes to the late Lord Barnham, whom they describe as "the Grand Old Man of British Journalism."

Lieut. Col. Francis Charrington announces that he stands for the Mile End Division as a Patriotic Independent candidate in favour of the Compulsion Bill.

A prolonged meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday afternoon; it is understood that the chief topic was the Labour position.

The Russians have scored another important success by defeating a large rebel force at Asadabad. The prisoners included two German officers.

Two Americans who were aboard the Nicotian at the time of the Baralong affair give the lie direct to the statements that the British shot the Germans either in the water or aboard the Nicotian.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, January 22.

The Races.—Last day for entries.

Monday, January 31.

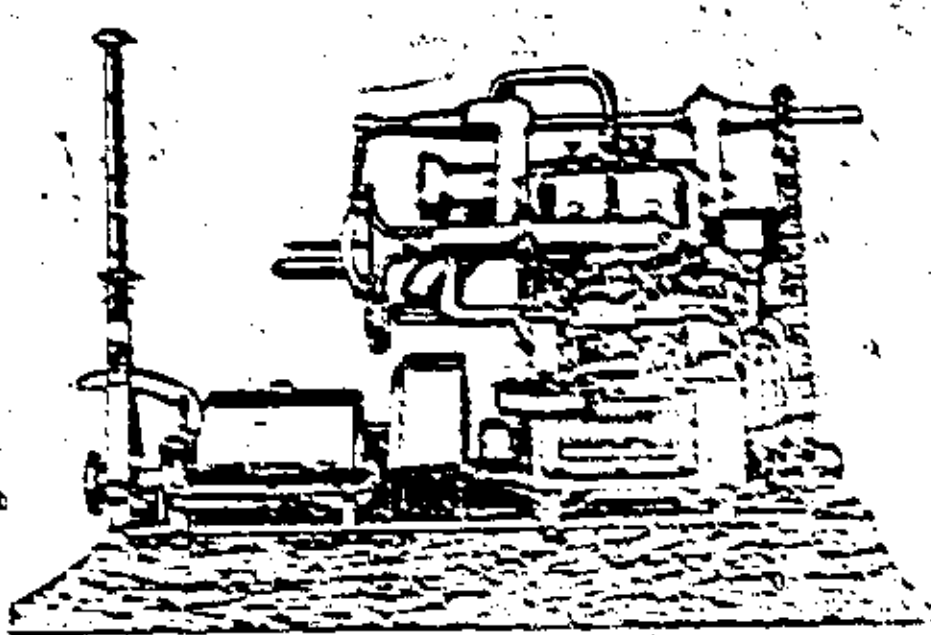
Queen's College.—Prize distribution by H. E. the Governor, at noon.

City Hall.—Piano Recital by Mr. Herman Fuller; 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, February 5.

Police Reserve.—Annual dinner.

NOTICES



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A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
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PRIVATE AND RESIDENTIAL LOUNGE WITH SALOON BILLIARD BAR.

PUBLIC BILLIARD BAR WITH FIRST CLASS TABLE.

ONLY FIRST CLASS WINES AND SPIRITS STOCKED.

F. E. HALL,

Proprietor.

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An ideal accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.

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Diaries 1916

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Girls' Own Annual 6.00

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Bo-Peep for Little Folks 2.00

Chatterbox 2.40

Herbert Strang's Annals 3.20

Little Folks 4.00

Cassell's Childrens Annual 2.75

Rosebud Annual 3.20

Leading Strings 2.00

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by Earnest Thompson

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Toy Books Painting Books

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Afternoon Tea and Cakes.

SPECIAL DINNERS ARRANGED.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The German Dream.
Soon interned aliens at Kowloon will be in that British dominion which their military leaders in the Fatherland had earmarked on the next new map of the world to be given to Spain. This was in the event of Germany emerging from the conflict at the pinnacle of success, waving the flag of victory. This prospective map of the earth was to be the most glorious realisation of Germany's Utopian dream, which also included the German possession of South Africa except for a "Boer Reservation" of New Zealand, and the United States was to have the reversion of Canada. Events since the grandiloquent entry into Belgium and the present indissoluble pact between every section of the British Empire to beat down the firebrands of civilisation have already begun to change the haughty, contemptuous bearing of Germany into a disposition of quavering-willow-like confidence in her forces at sea and on land.

Daily Press.

Engineering Opportunities in China.
Some years before the outbreak of war there were signs of increasing competition between British and German engineering interests in China. In the early part of 1912 many people at home and in the Far East became aware of the formation of the British Engineers' Association. This was brought about by a group of engineers and others interested in China for the express purpose of arousing the British manufacturer to the great opportunities awaiting his enterprise in China. It dealt very openly with German competition. It frequently approached the British Foreign Office concerning contracts and other commercial matters in this part of the world. It vehemently pointed out that the German Consuls in China did everything possible to further German trade interests, and it went so far as to suggest that our own Consular service might help the manufacturer a little more. The British manufacturing engineer did not turn a deaf ear to the pleading of those who attempted to show him the way to improve his trade. We trust that British engineers will secure the benefit and that the workshops at home will be kept as busy making machinery for the Far East and other places as they now are in manufacturing munitions. We shall need all the trade we can get to pay for this war.

China Mail.

The Yunnan Insurrection.
There seems very little that is new at present to report regarding the Yunnan revolt. Some 30,000 troops of all arms are estimated to have been sent from North to South China since the situation developed, and it is evident that the Peking authorities are confident of the successful outcome of the measures they have been taken against the province, and confident also that there is no danger of the movement spreading. The revolutionary ultimatum sent to the Government at Peking has been published by the Authorities in order that the public shall know exactly what is happening and at the same time, on the advice of the Tsan Cheng Yuan or acting Parliament, a voluminous Edict was issued denouncing the leaders of the disturbance, and commanding that the Chiang Chan and the Governor of Yunnan, as well as General Tsai Ao, who is regarded as the moving spirit and power behind the insurrection, shall be deprived and shorn of their respective titles, ranks, offices, honours, decorations and all and every other mark or marks of favours conferred upon them; and further ordering the other local officials in the province of Yunnan to compel General Tsai to come to Peking "to await investigation and punishment."

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Prince of Wales' Fund in Siam.
The receipt is announced by the Prince of Wales's Fund of further subscriptions to the amount of £850 from British subjects of all races resident in Siam, making a total to date of £7,450 from that source.

Well-known Headmaster Fined.
For failing under the Aliens Registration Act to notify the presence of two Siamese boys at Eastbourne College, the Rev. F.S. Williams, headmaster, and Mr. G.H. Peacock, assistant master, were each fined £1 at Eastbourne.

For the Sake of Example.
The Ts Hsing Ti, after his accession to the Throne, will personally perform some tilling operations in the Botanical Garden on a special day in each year in order to set an example to the people, says the Peking Gazette. A special farm in the Botanical Garden has been laid out for this purpose.

A Pan-American Alliance.
Washington, January 1.—The United States Government in co-operation with the South American republics, is planning a Pan-American military alliance binding all the republics of both North and South America into a common union for offence and defence.—*Manila Bulletin.*

Women at Work in Berlin.
Women are successfully wielding the pick and shovel in the work of excavating the new Friedrichstrasse tunnel in Berlin, according to the German newspapers. The tunnel is a part of the new subway system of the capital. The experiment with women labourers is said to have been so successful that it will be tried on several other important contracts.

Filipinos and Hawaii.
Washington, January 3.—Mr. Anthony Caminetti, United States commissioner of immigration, in his annual report, states that it is not advisable to permit a large number of Filipinos to enter Hawaii, as has been the practice in the past. This practically amounts to a recommendation that the immigration of Filipinos into Hawaii be stopped.—*Manila Bulletin.*

Magellan's Bones.
On the occasion of the celebration of the Magellan tri-centenary in Cadiz, the bones of the celebrated explorer, which are now interred on the island of Mactan in Cebu harbour, will be transferred to his adopted fatherland, if satisfactory arrangements with the United States government are completed, says the *Manila Bulletin*. Magellan, better known in the Philippines as Magallanes, was the discoverer of the archipelago in 1521. He was a Portuguese in the service of the king of Spain, and died from wounds received in a fight with the natives of Cebu at Mactan, April 27, 1521.

Japanese Artist's Death at Chester.

The explanation of how an accident resulting in the death of a Japanese artist happened at Chester Royal Theatre was told to the Chester Chronicle on December 2. The man was Ishimura, aged 23, of Stockwell-road, London, and he was one of the Mikado troupe of acrobats. The evidence showed that one member of the troupe lay on the stage in a cradle, and Ishimura, balancing on his upturned feet, turned a somersault and alighted on the feet of another artist, also lying in a cradle. In taking another somersault to reach the stage he was too quick in "taking off" and fell to the stage. The doctor said he had died from a broken neck. Had the man not been very carefully moved and everything done for him he would have died on the stage. It was really a wonder he survived the journey to the infirmary. A verdict of accidental death was returned.—*London and China Express.*

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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represent the highest degree of perfection in artistic construction and are backed by a guarantee for five years.

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THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

DECEMBER, 1914

Authorized Capital—£5,000,000

Subscribed Capital—£2,500,000

Paid-up Capital—£2,477,500

Life and Annuity Funds—£3,570,047

Sinking Fund Account—£12,250

Revenue Fire Branch—£2,381,556

Branches—£2,741,593

Other Receipts—£78,940

Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested and by Act of Parliament are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's business.

GENERAL NEWS.

Sir John Anderson.
The date of Sir John Anderson's departure for Ceylon is not yet fixed, but he will probably remain in his present position at the Colonial Office until about the end of February next. Sir Robert Chalmers, whom Sir John succeeds, has already left Colombo for home.

The Late Mr John Allan.
The death took place last week at 8 Throne Road, Shanghai, of Mr. John Allan, late of Glasgow and Hongkong, and up to the time of his death engineer of the Shanghai Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd. The deceased went to Shanghai from Hongkong some six years ago to join the Oriental Ice Company and was fifty-eight years of age.

Supported by the F.M.S. A hospital for sick and wounded soldiers have been established at Blackmore End, Kimpton, Hertfordshire, for the purpose of the owner, Mrs. Vincent of Blackmore End and 35, Portman-square. The funds to cover the cost of the equipment and maintenance of the hospital (to be known as the F.M.S. Hospital) have been provided by the public of the Federated Malay States, all classes of the community, Malay, Chinese, and Indian, as well as European, having contributed liberally. The hospital contains 80 beds, and is under the charge of Captain G.D. Freer, R.A.M.C. (T), formerly Senior Medical Officer, Selangor, F.M.S.—*London and China Express.*

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK AND COLOMBO.

THE Steamship

"KATHLAMBA."

Capt. C. G. Smith having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns where they will be examined on Friday, 14th instant at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Agents, Hongkong, 7th January, 1916.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Three-roomed Flats in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession. Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Two roomed flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Offices at 2, Connaught Road.

Offices in King's Buildings.

Offices in Des Voeux Road Central.

Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

New Houses in Broadwood Terrace.

Houses at the Peak.

No. 1 Moreton Terrace, Causeway Bay.

Godowns at Wanchai.

No. 1, 2 and 3 West End Terrace, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Ravenhill East.

Park Road, containing 9 rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants quarters, &c. vacant 1st November. Apply Deacon Looker, Deacon & Harston.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Two houses in "Stonehouse", No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.

Each house contains downstairs two good rooms and upstairs three bedrooms, each with bathroom.

Outhouses and Grass tennis court.

Shortly available for occupation.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Office on 1st Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Nelly Road, Chater's Bungalow, No. 66 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Typewriting: Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Architect and Civil Engineer Licentiate R.I.B.A. desires change; would join in, take charge or act sound experience in Far Eastern private and official practice. For full particulars in confidence address "Capable" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—A second-hand (two coloured ribbon) No. 7 Remington Typewriter, practically new and in good condition. No reasonable offer rejected. Apply to "REMO" c/o Hongkong "Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—One 10½ H.P. Hornsby Ackroyd Oil Engine complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator. ALSO One Switchboard for Accumulators. Dynamo, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings.

NO ICES

WELLS FARGO & CO EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.

1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

FOR

QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS TRY

WING ON CO., LTD.

DES VOEUX ROAD.

THE STORE FOR EVERYTHING

AND

FOR EVERYBODY.

Largest and Most Complete Stock in the Colony.

TELEPHONE 198.

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your cough
cough may be suffering from
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
NASAL CATARRH, OR
ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy
a restoration, power that is simply
unfathomable.
BOTTLED BY
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.
CURE FOR ASTHMA

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, CIGARS AND SOY MANUFACTURERS
Factory at Yuenai
OFFICE: No. 34, Des Voeux Road, W.
Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.
We are the leading manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to be business and satisfactory arrangements.

NOTICE



75 CENTS A TIN OF 50

EMBASSY

A VIRGINIA CIGARETTE OF DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
LADIES' DEPT.

THE LATEST STYLES IN

COATS & SKIRTS.

TRAVELLING

WRAPS & COATS.

BLOUSES, DRESSES, UNDERSKIRTS,
SMART GOODS—MODERATE PRICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THEO. VAFIADIS & CO.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Imperial Bouquet per 100 \$5.00
Extra Fine (Grand

Format) - - - - 100 4.40

Crown Prince - - - - 100 4.40

Nectar (Gold Tipped) - - - - 100 4.40

Yildiz - - - - - 25 1.00

Club Size - - - - - 10 .35

Non Plus Ultra - - - - 100 3.30

" - - - - - 50 1.70

Superfine - - - - - 100 2.00

Fine - - - - - 100 2.00

Sole Agents:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

DISS BROS.

English Tailors

NO. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(FLOWER ST.)

Established 1900.

N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

WAR AND HEADACHES.

Have you noticed that your eyes are much more tired and that you have headaches since the war started?

Everyone is reading two or three times as many papers as usual. Their additional reading causes eyestrain in eyes which had been previously capable of doing all the work they were asked to do. If your eyes were perfect, or if you had correctly fitted glasses, you could read all day without tiring your eyes.

We make no charge for testing your eyes, therefore if your eyes tire call in and ask if you need glasses.

Sight Tested with Latest Scientific Instruments by
H. TOBIAS, F.S.M.C.F.I.O.

N. LAZARUS

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS. OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**MALARIA CURED AND PREVENTED
ESANOFELE**

THE ONLY SURE REMEDY
MAKES FOR RED BLOOD AND A HEALTHY APPETITE.
Convincing illustrated literature free.
SAMPLE BOTTLE 15 CENTS. COMPLETE CURE \$3.00.
OBTAINABLE AT

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY, 14 Queen's Road Central
And at all Pharmacies in Hongkong and South China.

SOLE IMPORTERS: G. MARTINI
HONGKONG CANTON & MANILA.

WATSON'S E

OLD BROWN BRANDY

THE
PEG O' MY HEART



A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
HONGKONG.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

電報地址及電話號碼請向本報經理處接洽

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

MARRIAGE

HARSTON-SWABRICK.—On 10th January 1916, at St. Andrews, Kowloon, by Rev. N.C. Pope, William Edwards Harston of Hankow, China; younger son of Mrs. and the late Mr. Walter Harston of Norwich, England, to Madge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Swabrick of "Chatswood" Sydney, N.S.W.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1916.

OUR THOROUGHFARES.

In view of the large sums allotted from time to time by the local treasury to the P.W.D., strangers to the Colony may well feel somewhat surprised that Hongkong's thoroughfares are not kept in somewhat better repair. A glance through the estimates will show that the Government has not been stingy in its allowances for this purpose, and another glance round the business quarter of the city of Victoria will show that these allowances have usually been well laid out so far as that particular quarter is concerned. In view of the fact, however, that other parts of the city are not only not so well provided for but are disgracefully neglected, one seems to be justified in arguing that the P.W.D. has not always known how to lay out its funds to the best advantage.

In the central parts of the city and in the main artery of Kowloon, the roadways—after repeated protests, by the way—are as good as might reasonably be looked for in a small Colony; elsewhere, however, there is all too much evidence that either money or energy has come to an end at the limits of those portions of the Colony which we have mentioned. Queen's Road, from Wellington Barracks to the Central Market, has been very successfully dealt with, and it is possible to walk or ride along it in comfort. But there are people who may wish to extend their wanderings e.g. further westward than the market. If they carry out their wishes, they speedily find themselves on a rough, stony track which is generously supplied with vast hollows wherein rainwater can, and does, collect. Along the Praya we have the same kind of thing; parts of it, like the curate's egg, are excellent, while other parts are broken and rough; and calculated to strike terror even into the hearts of the thickly-shod. Some years ago we complained that the roads of Kowloon and—on this side—the Jubilee and Pokfulam Rds. were mere pulp in wet weather, owing to the fact that apparently there was no proper road-metal laid down beneath the gravel. Much of that kind of thing has been remedied, and motorists and cyclists can now travel a few miles along the main roads without fear of their wheels sticking in the gravel. If it is possible to lay down proper roads in one part of the Colony, it should not be difficult—seeing that Hongkong cannot be called "short of money"—to see that other parts are similarly attended to.

Again, owing to the configuration of the island, many of our thoroughfares must needs take the form of steep slopes, or of flights of steps. That is nobody's fault—bating the fact that some of the slopes could originally have been made more gradual. But what about the condition of some of these steep roads and flights of steps? Many of the former are impassable to Europeans, save at the risk of a broken limb, for little or no attempt is made to "rough" the surface, and the daily traffic of bare-footed coolies thus renders the slopes just greasy and dangerous slides. The same may be said, in many cases, of the surface of the granite steps. Not only so, but in at least one case—the flight leading from Gough Street to Queen's Road West—there is a very effective death-trap at the bottom: a sheer drop of some two or three feet, which is quite unlighted after the hawkers and shopkeepers in Queen's Road have left off work. Other flights, if not quite so dangerous, are as much neglected from a point of view of lighting. We have many times suggested that a lamp on the steps from the Old Bailey to Arbuthnot Road might be beneficial to those who may sometimes wish to walk up or down that way after dark; but hitherto the P.W.D. has had other affairs to attend to. And there is one more point. Are our pavements ever going to be supplied with a reasonable amount of light? The pavements of the central parts of Queen's Road and Des Voeux Road, from the moment (usually at twilight) when the European shops close, are left in more-than-semi-darkness, and the only persons who approve of this arrangement are the snobs, and the only persons who approve of this arrangement are the snobs, and the only persons whose convenience demands consideration by the Government?

A Splendid Record.

It is a most gratifying circumstance, and one which does great credit to the Colony, that, with all the calls made upon their pockets in recent times, residents of Hongkong are still prepared to give their support to numerous funds raised in connection with the war. When the present struggle for supremacy is all over, Hongkong will most assuredly be able to look back on its record in this respect with the utmost satisfaction. The closing of the Prince of Wales' Fund (after the magnificent sum of \$343,867.37 had been obtained) has not put a stop to the generosity of the public. Quite the reverse. The Cigarette and Tobacco Fund is still drawing a goodly measure of public support, the total amount so far received being over \$9,700. Then we know the good work which the women of the Colony continue to do in supplying gifts of clothing for our fighting men and their dependents. And now two other avenues have been opened—the movement set on foot by Mrs. Phelps to provide bandages for the wounded, and that of which Mrs. Carmichael is Treasurer, for supplying mosquito nets to those of our troops who need them. Concerning the former of these, already no fewer than 8,000 bandages have been despatched, while regarding the Mosquito Net Fund the first week's contributions reach the highly satisfactory total of \$633.

Further Opportunities.

The foregoing does not, of course, exhaust the list of Hongkong's works of charity and patriotism. For the Pipe Fund and the highly successful movement for the provision of aeroplanes must not be forgotten, nor must the princely gift of Sir Robert Ho Tung, whereby the ambulance branch of our Army has greatly benefited. As well as we have done, the opinion is evidently held that more still can be accomplished, hence the appeals for further help in respect of the Funds already mentioned, and the letter from Mrs. Loker which we published last evening setting forth the strong claims which the Veterans' Club has upon the public at this time. There is certainly no lack of Funds to which to subscribe, and the most pleasing feature of all is that every one of the schemes serves a most useful and practical end. It is to be noticed, too, that no fewer than five of the movements so far inaugurated—those dealing with the supply of clothing, pipes, bandages and mosquito nets, and that in aid of the Veterans' Club—have been and are entirely controlled by our womenfolk. The ladies of the Colony are certainly doing splendidly, and on their behalf we bespeak further support for the commendable causes in which they are evincing so lively an interest.

The P. and O.

The P. and O. Company may well feel proud of its record of work for the past year, which was revealed by Lord Inchcape at the annual meeting of the Company, reported in our issue of yesterday. The chairman was able to announce, among other things, that, in spite of the fact that no fewer than 42 ships out of the Company's fleet of 60 had been engaged in Government service, not a single departure had been cancelled; that nearly 500 P. and O. and B.I. officers and engineers were fighting for their country, one having obtained the Victoria Cross; that every penny not required in the business had been loaned to the Government to assist in financing the war; and that, despite the abnormal conditions, a 73 years' unbroken record of service in carrying mails had been maintained. It is no exaggeration to say that never has a shipping Company been put to such a test before, and it speaks volumes for the management and enterprise of this old-established line that it has adjusted itself so happily to the extraordinary conditions prevailing. The policy followed has not only been a sound and stable one; it has been a loyal and patriotic one as well. The Company has certainly done nobly during a period of unequalled difficulty.

DAY BY DAY

LIFE IS A LONG LESSON IN HUMILITY.—J.M. Smith.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 51; overcast. (1915.59 fine).
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 60; overcast. (1915.65 fine).

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day per a.s. Cordillera.
French Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 4 p.m. per a.s. Athos.
American and Canadian Mails.—Closed to-day per a.s. Tacoma Maru.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/11 5/16.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 58th birthday of Lord Cawse.

Rough Weather.
The s.s. Loongsang, which arrived from Manila to-day, reports having encountered strong monsoon and rough seas.

The Cordillera.
The French mail steamer Cordillera, which arrived from the South to-day, had 149 passengers of all classes on board.

Alleged Theft from Dockyard.
A Chinese was charged this morning before Mr. Hazell with stealing from the Royal Naval Dockyard a piece of canvas valued 50 cents. Mr. P. W. Goldring represented the defendant, and a remand until Friday was granted.

Harbour Offences.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, P.C. Brotherton charged Ip Yan, boatmaster, with unlawfully failing to licence his boat. Defendant was fined \$5. P.C. Bagg charged Wong Kai, boatmistress, with unlawfully throwing rubbish into the Harbour on the 10th inst. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

Peaceful Sometime.

When the five o'clock Star Ferry arrived at Hongkong yesterday two Chinese, who were carrying goods on bamboo, had a quarrel as to who should get off the Ferry first. A fight ensued and an Indian constable promptly arrested them. The men were brought before Mr. Wood this morning, when it was stated by Mr. Smith, of the Public Works Department, that one of the coolies was engaged by him and was generally a peaceful man. Mr. Wood bound both men over in personal bonds of \$20.

To-morrow's Parades.

Volunteer Reserve.—"C" Company and Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. "D" Company and Signalling Section at Headquarters, 5.15 p.m. Police Reserve.—No. 1 Company, at 5.30 p.m.

Volunteers.—Certain members of Signalling Section, Headquarters, at 7 a.m. No. 1 Section Scouts Co., Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co., Tai-koo Dockyard, at 5.15 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co., Tai-koo Dockyard, at 5.15 p.m. Signalling Section, Headquarters, at 5.15 p.m.

Gaming Raid.

Seventeen men were brought before Mr. Wood this morning charged with gambling in a house at 38, Pottinger Street. A woman was also charged with keeping the house for gaming purposes. Mr. Agassiz representing the woman. The evidence of P. O. Stimson was that a raid was made on the premises, when all the defendants, except the woman, were found sitting round a table playing with cards and dice for money. The woman was discharged. The other defendants were all fined \$3, or seven days' imprisonment each.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

January	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total to 10th inst.
	1	137	135	127	135	128	139	132	138	150	1363

Daily average 136.30

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION IN U.S.

Odds and Ends.

Yesterday was a quiet day as far as cables are concerned, and last night was an entire blank. The only points of special interest in yesterday's messages were the loss of the King Edward VII and the evacuation of Gallipoli. This latter event would seem to decide, once and for all, whether the Gallipoli part of the campaign was or was not justified; but it seems to us that the man in the street can find a better occupation for his time than criticising this apparent mistake just now. There will be plenty of opportunity for criticism when the war is over; and when a complete statement is made as to the Dardanelles affair. Up to the present there has been no contradiction of Sir Ian Hamilton's statement; and thus the sum total of our information is that, if reliefs had been sent at the right time, what has been a failure would have been a marked success; and we have to leave it there.

The German Press.

There must be a distinct absence of honey about the life of a German newspaper man. Our old friend *Vorwaerts*, after being shut down at least twice, is now condemned by some of the men of its own household—the Socialistic Party! British specialists are famed for never knowing what they really want, and the German brand seems to suffer in like manner. Strangely enough, in the general upheaval of things, the socialist papers of Germany seem to be almost the only ones in that luckless country that have the smallest intention of attempting to speak the truth. An interesting non-socialist exception is *Die Zukunft*, edited by the eloquent and prophetic Maximilian von Harden, which is now, by decree of the All Highest, shut down for the duration of the war. From a brief article which we print on another page, it will be seen that von Harden's main offence evidently lies in the fact that he too has been venturing a few steps along that most dangerous of roads, so far as Germany is concerned: the road of truth. He has, it seems, mildly "chaffed" his compatriots on certain points, has "objected on tactical grounds" to the shooting of Miss Cavell, has laughed at the idea of German politicians being able to persuade e.g. Russia into a separate peace, and has had the temerity to add that none of his country's enemies seem near collapse, and that "the mightiest of them, England, cannot honestly be said to have been even seriously wounded." In reality the extinguishing of this seeker after truth is all in our favour. Had he been left a free hand, he might have succeeded in convincing some of the influential Germans of the suicidal nature of their actions. As it is, they will hush on all the sooner to their own damnation.

Another American Explosion.

How many more innocent lives are German agents in the United States to be allowed to sacrifice? A wire received this morning announces that yet another abominable outrage has been committed at an American munitions factory, many persons having been killed and injured, and "it is asserted that outside influences are responsible." That we think is fully within the bounds of probability. On Sunday we had to record grave strike riotous another part of the States. In the latter case there was, of course, less direct evidence of German influence, but in view of the number of cases wherein it has been shown that the hyphenated gentry included in their programme the deliberate fomenting of strikes etc., there is some excuse for our suspecting that the virtuous von Bismarck and his amiable colleagues could throw a certain amount of light on the subject.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of January 11, 1915.

Britain's Reply to America.

Sir Edward Grey's Note in reply to the representations from the United States regarding interference with American commerce has been issued. The Note entirely recognises the most friendly spirit of the representations and says our reply is in the same spirit and frankness which will best serve a continuance of cordial Anglo-American relations. The Note concurs in the principle that a belligerent dealing with trade between neutrals should not interfere unless necessary to protect the belligerent's national safety. Britain will endeavour to adhere to that principle on the understanding that it admits the right to interfere when the trade is not bona fide between the United States and a neutral, but contraband destined for the enemy. Britain is ready to make redress when her action unintentionally exceeds this principle. The Note emphasises that misconception exists as to the extent whereof it is the practice to interfere with trade. It quotes figures showing that American imports in 1914 into Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Italy enormously exceeded those of 1913, while the imports into Holland are about the same. Consequently, in view of such figures, it cannot believe that the United States would question the property of Great Britain taking suspected cargoes to the Prize Court. The Note adds:—Our endeavour is, in the interests of national safety, to prevent neutrals becoming a base of supplies for enemies and to intercept goods really destined for the enemy, without interfering with goods which are bona fide neutral. The Note concludes that Great Britain will gladly enter any arrangement, whereby mistakes will be avoided and reparation promptly secured when any injury is inflicted on neutral owners.

Graeco-Turkish Crisis Developing.

Reuters' correspondent at Athens says that the Porte has concentrated all the subjects of the Entente and Greeks in Allopia. There are serious aggravations of a Graeco-Turkish crisis.

Lord Rosebery and Conscription.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Dalkeith, declared that Conscription would not be unwelcome. There was, he said, a great mass of Englishmen who would be willing to serve under some Imperial mandate of that kind, but who did not think it fair that they should serve while others remain at home. Lord Rosebery also said that he was absolutely convinced of victory for Great Britain.

ALLEGED PIRACY AND MURDER.

A case of alleged murder and piracy has been reported to the police at Hongkong by the crew of a steam launch plying between the Colony and An Tan. Their story is to the effect that the steam launch *Sai Fong*, which ran between Hongkong and Shan Mei near Ping Hoi, in Chinese waters, when she was stopped and pirated. The launch, which left Hongkong at 7 a.m. on the 9th, had on board two Indians and about 50 or 60 Chinese. It is stated by the men on the informing launch that the two Indians and some of the Chinese have been killed. The launch was due back in Hongkong last evening, but so far has not arrived. The police have not yet had any confirmation of the story.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

Since we have read that lawyers are no longer permitted to practise in Canton, we have become firm believers in the future greatness (and in the real anxiety for reform) of China.

"More Spirits Drunk" says the *Globe*. It's time someone exercised a little more authority in Spookdom and persuaded some of those roystering blades to adopt the "No Treating" ordinance.

Meanwhile the *Strait Times* come out with the heading: "Uses of Alcohol." Great indignation, was we understand, felt by some of the Singaporeans at the suggestion that there could be more than one use.

Says a Northern paper: "For the future no person will be permitted to take away from Australia more than \$50 in gold, except in special cases, which will be considered entirely on their merits." If we could get hold of the gold we wouldn't lose any sleep over the sort of case we brought it away in. Even a sugar box would serve.

Last Saturday's *Telegraph* stated that a woman who lost her voice twelve months ago has regained it through a shock. We are not however told all what the husband said about that shock.

"One year ago the world conditions that threatened an account of the European war caused the direct forebodings concerning their probable effect on the business of the Philippines." (*Manila Daily Bulletin*).—See what a lot Wilhelm has to answer for.

A Shanghai paper informs us that decorations have been conferred on two gentlemen "connected with the terminus of the Peking-Mukden Line."—Lifts would have held more variety for them had the connection been with one of the trains, one would think.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Number One advertisement comp., who is either marrying his third wife or burying his fifth mother the *Elucidated* [One has been doing understudy pidgin in that department. So far, the result is more picturesque than satisfactory. Yesterday we found him setting "Shocking" against the word "embroidery" in an advertisement. As he has never been appointed censor of the paper's morals we felt justified in remonstrating—and in instituting enquiries. The result of the latter was the discovery that the inexplicable word should have been "smocking".]

HONGKONG RACING.

Training Notes.

The early advent of the Races, to take place in a little over a month's time, was marked by the large number of ponies at work at Happy Valley this morning. Although there were many ponies on the course, nothing serious was intended or done, and the few gallops which did take place were only of a half-hearted character. Some interesting gallops may, however, be seen to-morrow. As it was, there was this morning a fair crowd of racing enthusiasts, who took a quiet interest in the event, but it was next to impossible for any definite notes of times to be taken or any real judge of form to be made.

A fact which was very evident was that the subscription griffins are good. A drawer's own version, a grudging one certainly, but perhaps all the more dependable for that, was that the newcomers are "not absolutely bad." Indeed, it was easily deduced that amongst them were some who, at the end of the few weeks' training still left to them, will show real running form.

The general opinion in racing circles in the Colony is that there is every prospect that the coming season will be one of the finest in Hongkong. Everything, points that way, and all things are in favour of a successful Meeting should the weather hold good.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1916

REBELS ROUTED.

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN KWANGTUNG.

MEN, MATERIAL AND HORSES CAPTURED.

Information has been received from the Canton Government to the following effect:—

On the evening of the 6th instant the rebels made a fierce attack on Tam Sui. Lu Hua-lung, the Commander of the Garrison, engaged them with his troops until late on the 7th instant, when reinforcements arrived and an attack was made on the rebels from inside and outside the town. The second in command of the rebels and a large number of his band were killed and taken prisoners. Much material and standards were captured.

On the 7th instant, Commander of the Garrison Li Chao-wei attacked the rebels at Po Tong. After a bloody fight lasting until the afternoon of the 8th, the enemy's ball ammunition

was exhausted. The enemy continued to fight with bombs until these were likewise exhausted, when he was completely routed, leaving many dead the field. The leader, who was on horseback, and many others of the enemy, were taken prisoner, and much material, horses, and standards were captured.

Between 7 and 9 a.m. on the 8th, Captain Cheng Kuo-hsueh attacked the rebels at Yen Tzu Wo. The fight lasted until 6.0 p.m. when the rebel stronghold was stormed. The rebel leader who was dressed in military uniform was shot, as were many others of the enemy. Material and standards were captured.

On the morning of the 8th, Commander of Garrison Chung Tzu-ting, at Poo Chu Ling, in the Yi Ho village, in Pok Lo district, surrounded and attacked the rebels. The fight continued all day until the first watch (7.0 p.m.) when the rebels were routed.

The various Garrisons are still engaged in following up the traces of the rebels and taking prisoners in order to exterminate them completely.

TELEGRAMS

LORD BURNHAM.

Warm Press Tributes.

(Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph.")
London, Received January 11.
The newspapers pay warm tributes to the late Lord Burnham, whom they describe as "the Grand Old Man of British Journalism."
Their Majesties have telegraphed their sympathy with the family.

ST. PAUL'S.

Suffering from "Senile Decay."

London, Received January 11.
St. Paul's Cathedral is suffering from "senile decay." The building is in a graver condition than ever before, according to a statement issued by Canon Alexander, the Church Treasurer, who renews the appeal for funds to consolidate the piers and buttresses. Two years ago £70,000 was asked for, but the war interrupted the flow of subscriptions and only half was obtained.

OBITUARY.

Sir Samuel Way.

London, Received January 11.
The death is announced of the Right Hon. Sir Samuel J. Way, Chief Justice of South Australia since 1876.

[The deceased was appointed first Lieut.-Governor of South Australia in 1892, has administered the Government of South Australia many times, and became the first Representative of the Australasian Colonies on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 1897.]

INTERESTING WEDDING.

A very quiet wedding took place at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, yesterday, when the contracting parties were Mr. William Edwards Harton, of Hankow, China, younger son of Mrs. and the late Mr. Walter Harton, of Norwich England, and Madge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Swarbrick, of "Chatswood," Sydney, N.S.W. The officiating minister was the Rev. N.C. Pope. The bride, who had just arrived in the Colony from Australia, was given away by Captain Carter of the A.S. Eastern. After the ceremony the happy couple left for Macao, where the honeymoon is being spent.

WANTED IN TWO COURTS.

For being in unlawful possession of dangerous goods, namely four sticks of dynamite, without a licence from the C.S.P., at 14, Swatow Street, a woman was brought before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Police Court this morning. When the case was first called, Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who appeared for the defendant said that the woman was the plaintiff in a case at the Supreme Court which was coming on at 10 o'clock. He therefore asked for a remand till 12 o'clock. This was granted. When the case came up for hearing later the accused was discharged.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

H.K.V.R. Order No. 3, issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R., state:—
Parades for Wednesday the 12th instant at 5.15 p.m.
Dress: drill Order.
"C" Co. on the Cricket Ground.
"D" Co. at Volunteer Headquarters under Sergt. Major Cooke. Recruits on the Cricket Ground under Sergt. Major Bond. Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters. Uniform to be worn.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Is Chan Kwing-ming Concerned?

While all still remains quiet at Canton, it is reported that there has been fighting of sorts at Lamshui, from which the rebels have now been driven back. It is still denied that any serious fighting has yet taken place at Wai Chow.

A rumour, spread some time since—to the effect that Chan Kwing-ming, who succeeded Wu Hui-man as Governor General of Canton, is concerned in the present unrest—is still repeated with some amount of obstinacy by some of the Chinese. Chan Kwing-ming, it will be remembered, escaped to the Malay States, via Hongkong, after Lung Chai-kwong entered Canton in August 1913, and his subsequent movements have scarcely interested Hongkong people. We believe he was last heard of in Java, though, last year, the belief was current among some of the Chinese that he had ventured on a trip to Paris and was the guest of a Chinese curio-dealer in that city. However that may be, the story goes that he is now in Macao and has even been seen in Hongkong, but at present it very much lacks confirmation.

Two Further Raids.
On enquiry at the Chinese Maritime Customs Office this afternoon, our representative ascertained that there have been two further raids on Chinese Customs Stations, both taking place yesterday afternoon.

Early in the afternoon, a band of Chinese men, apparently belonging to the same class as those who made the raid on the Customs Station at Shatukok a few days ago, visited the Lung-tsun-hu Station, which is about three miles from the Shun-shan River, and is in charge of an Englishman named Harrison.

During the afternoon, the robbers also raided Shatukok Station about seven miles away, which is under the supervision of another Englishman, named Cooper. The robbers took everything of value away from both stations, but there were no casualties.

COUNCIL OF STATE'S MEMORIAL.

Yuan Shih-kai's Reply.

The memorial of the Peking Council of State, drafted on December 29 reads as follows:—
In the circular telegram of Tang and Jen, it is stated that the Powers have interfered to the great consternation of the people and that there is doubt as to where the blame for foreign aggression should be laid, etc.

It is manifest that all friendly Powers wish to maintain good relations and have not the slightest intention to interfere. Yet Tang and Jen falsely spread the news of interference and loudly proclaim foreign aggression. Their idea is to cause our people to feel sudden misapprehension as regards the friendly sentiments of foreign countries, and to create disquiet and confusion far and near, thereby giving rise to complications and ill-feeling in diplomatic relations, jeopardising the interest of the nation and necessitating precautionary measures by the Government. Moreover, friendly nations, in tendering their advice, reiterated their declaration that it was not interference. There is no question of foreign aggression at all. Nevertheless, Tang and Jen themselves state it to be interference, to the greatest humiliation of the nation.

Now, there was no trouble in China until Tang and Jen started it. It appears as if they were afraid of the absence of interference and trouble, so they must needs create the trouble by a revolt so as to shake and confound the popular mind. True patriots, even holding somewhat different views with regard to politics, would open their mind in earnest, convincing and tearful tones (to the Chief Ruler) in order to perfect the system of government. Yet, they must needs plot and conspire in secret and outside the Capital, and then with their troops oppose and resist the Government.

SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Banks.—\$300, buyers.
Unions.—\$912½, buyers.
Hongkong Firer.—\$410, buyers.
Indo-China (Combined).—\$177, buyers.
Indo-China (Deferred).—\$124, buyers.
Indo-China (Preferred).—\$53, buyers.
Rents.—\$335, nominal.
Shanghai D.C.K.—Tls. 60, buyers.
West Point.—\$30, buyers.
Euros.—\$150, sellers.
Kong Yik.—\$15, buyers.
Yangtsepoor.—Tls. 51, buyers.
Hongkong Trams.—\$51, sales.
Langkai.—Tls. 38, buyers.
Watsons.—\$6.90, buyers.

In their declaration to the people, they say "We do so for diplomatic reasons." The Five Powers tendered their advice for fear of internal disturbance in our country. Thus, to satisfy our diplomatic relations, there would appear no better plan than the prevention of internal disturbance. Now Tang and Jen have done just the opposite thing—instead of preventing internal disturbance in order to consolidate our diplomatic relations, they created internal disturbance to complicate our diplomatic relations. Do they mean to cheat the friendly nations? Do they mean to cheat our patriotic people? Unless they be mad and foolish, who can believe them? Their idea must be that, being aware of the fear of internal disturbance by the friendly countries and of the daily precautions taken by the Government against internal disturbance, they purposely created this internal disturbance most detrimental to our nation. If Tang, Jen and others possessed the least love for their country, they would never have acted in this way. As they have intentionally created internal disturbance this time, they became persons abandoned by the whole nation and unworthy to be treated as citizens of China. This is their first great crime.

Yuan's Answer.

Yuan's reply to this memorial reads as follows.
Tang Chi-yao and Jen Ko-cheng have prayed us twice to become Emperor and ascend the Throne at an early date in earnest and truthful tones. In their telegrams dated prior to the 21st (December), they reported there were rebels secretly spreading sedition in Yunnan, but as they had taken very stringent precautions, no possible outbreak could happen. Yet scarcely a decade (of days) have passed and they have changed their minds. Tse Ai, at the beginning of the discussion of the form of government assembled military officers of high rank to a meeting and himself was the foremost to sign his name in advocacy of a constitutional monarchy. He obtained leave to attend to his health abroad. Why did he secretly proceed to Yunnan? Anyhow, Tang Chi-yao and Jen Ko-cheng, who are responsible for the safety of the territory, but who have been unable to uphold their authority, are truly blameable, whether they were acting under coercion or whether others had fabricated the tale.
Tang Chi-yao, Kai-Wu Chiang-chun, and Jen Ko-cheng, Governor of Yunnan, are both hereby cashiered of their official ranks and deprived of their posts as well as of their ranks of nobility and meritorious decorations, and are ordered to wait for investigation and order.
Tse Ai, having acted in a strange and mysterious way, and being indifferent to the avoidance of suspicion is hereby cashiered and deprived of his Order of Merit and Decorations. Let the provincial authorities order him to come to Peking.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SOME OF OUR

BY-PRODUCTS AND SPECIALITIES.

CORNED BEEF,

CORNED PORK,

VARIETY OF SAUSAGES

PRESSED BEEF, DRIPPING, CORNED TONGUES, PORK PIES,

CLOKED HAM, LARD, SMOKED TONGUES, GAME PIES.

WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending January 8, 1916—

	Receipts for week.
This Year:	\$10,554
Last Year:	9,873
Increase:	681
Decrease:	

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Cordillera from Marseille etc.—
Briand Mr and Mrs
Carriere Mr and Mrs D
Dorisset M
Dorizon M
Dubreuil M
Dupont M
Frophet Mrs E
Frophet M
Lawett Mrs EC
Martelet M
Mour Mrs Le
Nachbaur M
Risser M
Sommer Mr and Mrs

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

WIRELESS SERVICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties concerned that the Administration's new WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION at FOOCHEW was opened for general public correspondence with ships at sea on and from the 1st of January, 1916.

With regard to the handling of radiotelegrams the station is governed by the Rules of the International Radiotelegraphic Convention of 1912 and the Service Regulations appertaining thereto.

The rates applicable to wireless messages may be obtained on application to the Telegraph Office.

The entire charge for wireless messages must be collected from the Senders.

For the convenience of Ship Stations the following information is supplied:—

Name:

Nationality:

Geographical position:

Longitude:

Latitude:

Call Signal:

Normal Range in

Nautical miles:

Radiotelegraphic "Telefunken" System used with singing quenched spark.

Nature of Service:

Wave-lengths in metres:

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Nationality:

Geographical position:

Longitude:

Latitude:

Call Signal:

Normal Range in

Nautical miles:

Radiotelegraphic "Telefunken" System used with singing quenched spark.

Nature of Service:

Wave-lengths in metres:

Working hours (China Coast time):

8 hours East of Greenwich:

Coast Charges:

per word

N.B.—The promptest attention to call is ensured by the ships using a sending wave-length of 600 metres.

FOR THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

C. W. MARK.

Manager.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1916.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruction to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY

the 14th January 1916

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 9, Praya East

(For account of the concerned)

112 packages containing

324 Sea-Grass Rockers

123 packages containing

440 Sea-Grass Rockers

29 packages containing

116 Sea-Grass Rockers

174 packages containing

348 Sea-Grass Rockers

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT.

Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Flower and

Crimolines for ladies hats.

Wool in all shades for embroidery.

Frames for pictures.

Velvet Papers for padding.

GRACE & CO.

SOFT FELT HATS

In the —
Smartest —
Shapes and
Newest
Colourings

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

ETC. ETC.

16, DES VOEUX ROAD

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

BLANKETS,
DOWN QUILTS,
TABLECOVERS,
TAPESTRY CURTAINS,
CARPETS & RUGS.

NEW COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS

JUST RECEIVED

	TOO MUCH MUSTARD. (ONE OR TWO PRINCES STEP) BARD
A1307	ON THE MISSISSIPPI.
A5532	INTERNATIONAL RAG. (HESITATION WALTZ)
A5531	PUPPCHEN Y COMO LE VA. (ONE OR TWO STEP) TANGO
A1458	HED HAVE TO GET OUT. (ONE OR TWO STEP) TRES CHIC
A5541	HUNGARIAN RAG. (HESITAT WALTZ) HEART O' MINE
A5525	DREAMING ISLE D'AMOUR. (EIGHTSOME REEL-ACCORDEON HORN PIPE)

ETC. ETC.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, DES VOEUX ROAD.

Tel. 1322

GILMOUR THOMPSONS

Royal Blend Whisky

Fit for a Prince



Mouse—Where's that d-d cat now?

PRICE PER CASE 1 DOZ. OTS. DUTY PAID \$21.00

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS

Tel. No. 153

8, Queen's Road Central

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

HONGKONG-SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA-MANILA.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.

Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	18th Jan.	28th Jan.
TAIYUAN	20th Feb.	28th Feb.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Dec. 6, 1915.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer

Sails.

LONDON Kansas 15th February.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 29th Dec. 1915.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

The s.s. "van SPILBERGEN,"

By this steamer a fourweekly service is maintained between HONGKONG and BELAWAN DELI (MEDAN) via SWATOW.

Next departure from Hongkong

Next departure from Hongkong on or about January 20, for Swatow, Belawan Deli, (eventually: Penang) and Singapore only.

The s.s. "van SPILBERGEN"

Next departure from Hongkong on the 6th February, 1916.

These vessels have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Agents.

York Building, Tel. 1574 & 1575.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1916.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.	Mishima Maru Capt. Wada Suwa Maru Capt. T. Sakine	T. 16,000 T. 21,000
		THURS., 13th Jan. at noon. THURS., 27th Jan. at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa Awa Maru Capt. T. Hori	T. 12,500 T. 12,500
		SATUR., 15th Jan. at noon. TUES., 25th Jan. at noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takada Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	T. 9,500 T. 13,500
		FRI., 14th Jan. at 4 p.m. TUES., 15th Feb., at 11 a.m.

CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasak	T. 8,000
		THURSDAY, 20th Jan.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo.	Tosa Maru Capt. Fakano	T. 10,000
		TUESDAY, 25th Jan.

SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka	T. 16,000
		TUES., 23rd Jan. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Yokohama.	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka	T. 16,000
		TUES., 23rd Jan. at 10 a.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
" 2nd Single " 400.	" 2nd Single " 350.
" 2nd Single " 400.	" 2nd Single " 350.
" 2nd Single " 400.	" 2nd Single " 350.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York \$60.13.0	Montreal \$60.3.0
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single \$25.	1st Return \$37.10/—
To Sydney, 1st Single \$40.	To Melbourne 1st Single \$41.
1st Return \$72.	1st Return \$73.16/—
To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150.	To Kobe 1st Return \$135.
2nd " \$90.	2nd " \$83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	13th Jan. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chihwa," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation, amplitudes, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenau," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang" with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 11th January, 1916.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

For NEW YORK via SUEZ OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The s.s. "EGREMONT CASTLE"

about middle of February.

For NEW YORK via SUEZ OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The s.s. "SKIPTON CASTLE"

sailing hence on or about the 23rd January 1916.

For Freight and further information apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1916.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnight Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tibodas	BATAVIA	11th Jan.	11th Jan.	Kobe
Tjikini	BATAVIA	15th Jan.	15th Jan.	SHANGHAI
Tjimonck	MAKASSAR	15th Jan.	15th Jan.	SHANGHAI

* Wireless Telegraphy.

* The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	25th January.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 17 knots	3rd Feb. at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	15th February.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	29th February.
Dairen Maru	8,000 - 14 knots	3rd March.
Aryo Maru	18,500 - 15 knots	11th March.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	14th Mar. at noon.

* Cargo only.

† Via Manila Omitting Shanghai.

** Proceeding to South America Ports.

First Class to London	\$71.10	Return (6 months) \$120.
First Class to New York	\$70.	\$96.10.
" " San Francisco	\$45.	\$68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with "all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway." Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALT LAKE, GUAYAMA, CALLAO, LIMA, TACNA, VALPARAISO, THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Kiyo Maru	17,200 - 15 knots	8th January.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	17th Jan. at 11 a.m.	31st Jan.
Eastern	2nd Feb.	15th Mar.
St Albans	2nd Feb.	15th Mar.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

† All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haitan	J. S. Thomson	TUES., 11th Jan. at 2 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 14th Jan. at 2 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 18th Jan. at 1 p.m.

* For Amoy Passengers only.

* Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pao).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laing & Co.,

General Managers.

DOUBLOON

The s.s. "Chiefo," 1,078 tons, was recently sold by auction to the compradors of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Dairen, for £70,000.

American-Chinese Steamship Line.

The following further particulars are given in the Daily Commerce Reports issued by the U.S. Government concerning the new American Chinese Steamship Line—Mr. Philip Manson, of New York, recently returned from China, where he concluded arrangements for the organization of the Pacific and Eastern Steamship Company (Inc.), which will operate steamship services, under the American flag, between China, the Philippines, and the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of the United States. The company is a joint American and Chinese enterprise, and has just been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. It will commence business with a capital of \$2,000,000. Half of the capital has been subscribed by American and half by Chinese. The directors consist of seven members, four Americans, and three Chinese. The American interests are represented by F. Mertens's Sons, of Cumberland, Md., and Washington, D.C. The Chinese interests are represented by Chinese capitalists in Shanghai and Canton. The president of the company is Mr. John Mitchell, jun., of the firm of F. Mertens's Sons. Mr. Mitchell is also president of the Washington and Southern Bank, of Washington, D.C. Mr. Philip Manson is managing director. The company will buy or charter steamers so that sailings may begin as soon as possible, and will build new steamers to be delivered as quickly as possible. The principal office of the company in the United States is in New York; the principal office in China is in Shanghai.

Japanese Steamers for Japanese Goods.

There have been numerous complaints of late by the Japan Chronicle, of the small amount of space reserved on Japanese steamers for shippers at the various ports of call, this leading to a serious congestion of goods at those ports at a time when the Japanese mercantile marine handles a large proportion of Far Eastern trade. Small as this space is, however, Japanese merchants think it is too great, and, after consultation with merchants in Kobe, the Yokohama traders belonging to the Sango Association have forwarded the following representation to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. "Since outbreak of the European War, the export trade of this country has witnessed great activity. Despite the fact that the demand in Europe for Japanese goods has considerably increased, we are unable to execute all orders owing to the scarcity of shipping facilities. This is a cause of great regret from the viewpoint of extending Japan's export trade. The traders recognize the great efforts made by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and other steamship companies to cope with the situation, but these efforts still leave much to be desired. For instance, it would prove more beneficial to the country's trade if the Nippon Yusen Kaisha would decide to give more space to Japanese goods by limiting the space now allowed foreign goods. We therefore ask the authorities to give the necessary instructions to the shipping companies concerned to place on the European line steamers now on the coasting service which are still serviceable for coast navigation, to either charter or purchase foreign steamers, and not to take in any foreign goods at the ports of call. We used to hear against deal about the Japanese steamers by the merchants at the intermediate ports. They are now having a taste of what they may expect under a Japanese monopoly."

LOG BOOK.

The Yalu River.
The Yalu river at Antung became frozen over on December 18, but the milder weather that came with Christmas week worked with the tidal conditions to cause cracks in the ice. In front of the railway jetties the river was free of ice, and such a thing, says the *Manchurian Daily News*, has never been known at Antung at this time of year. Ice floes are floating down the river as just prior to the thaw on the return of Spring.

Russian Orders at Japanese Yards.
It is stated that a shipping company at Odessa has decided to place with a Japanese dock company an order for the construction of several passenger steamers of a large type. The order includes eight steamers of the first-class type. The company will order several steamers later for use in foreign service. The agents of the Japanese dock company at Odessa, together with Russian engineers, are drawing the designs.

New Motor Liner.
The motor vessel *Chile* was launched from the Burmeister and Wain Yard, Copenhagen, on November 17. The *Chile* is being built for the East Asiatic Company, and will, in about a month's time, start for South America. She is a sister ship to the *Columbia*, delivered in October 1915. long, 55 ft. broad and 38 ft. deep to shelter deck. Her carrying capacity is 9,550 tons d.w. Two main Diesel motors, with an aggregate capacity of 3,100 h.p., will give her a speed of 14 knots.

Losses at Sea.
Lloyd's Register of Shipping shows that during the quarter ended June 30, 317 vessels of 434,268 tons were lost to shipping through being abandoned at sea, foundering, or other causes. War losses accounted for 212 vessels of 320,604 tons. Steam vessels numbered 244, of a gross tonnage of 330,945, of which the loss of 183, of a gross tonnage of 299,111, was attributable to war losses, 136 British, of 204,758 gross tonnage, being concerned. During the period seven Japanese vessels of a gross tonnage of 11,925, were lost through wreck and collision.

B. I. Boat's Novel Experience.
The B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamship *Burma* from Bombay, which arrived at Calcutta from Basra via Karachi on the 13th inst., had a curious experience on going up the harbour, says the *States Times*. The ship's speed was suddenly reduced. The third officer on going forward found a large fish of the skate or sturgeon variety transfixing by the bows and stuck fast. A hook was driven into its carcase but owing to its great weight it was found impossible to dislodge it until the vessel was berthed in Victoria Dock. The fish measured 14 feet and is estimated to weigh upwards of a quarter of a ton. It had a pointed head with eyes practically on top and a formidable mouth measuring about 2 feet wide. The incident created much commotion amongst the passengers. The carcase was towed out of the dock the next afternoon when a large crowd gathered to witness the novel sight.

The Java Pacific Line.
Concerning the new Pacific steamship company which has been formed in Holland under the name of the Java-Pacific line, the American Vice-Consul at Hongkong points out that the inauguration of this service is no doubt due in some considerable measure to the efforts of the Government of the Philippine Islands, as it was necessary to relieve the difficulties which resulted from the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail by inducing other lines to include Manila among their ports of call. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has likewise been deeply interested in the extension of the Java Line to the Pacific Coast. Ten or twelve years ago the Java-China-Japan Company considered the advisability of extending its service to Vancouver, but it was deemed that the conditions did not warrant an Oriental-Pacific connection. Following the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail, and as a result of the abnormal freight rates, it was decided that all interests would be materially benefited by the new service.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Thurs. 13th Jan. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri. 14th Jan. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat. 15th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Sun. 16th Jan. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat. 2nd Jan. at 2 noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat. 23rd Jan. at 3 p.m.
SPORE, Pang & Calcutta	Chunsang	Sat. 23rd Jan. at 3 p.m.
SPORE, Pang & Cebu	Namsang	Tues. 1st Feb. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 90 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsung" and "Kamsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

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Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
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For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

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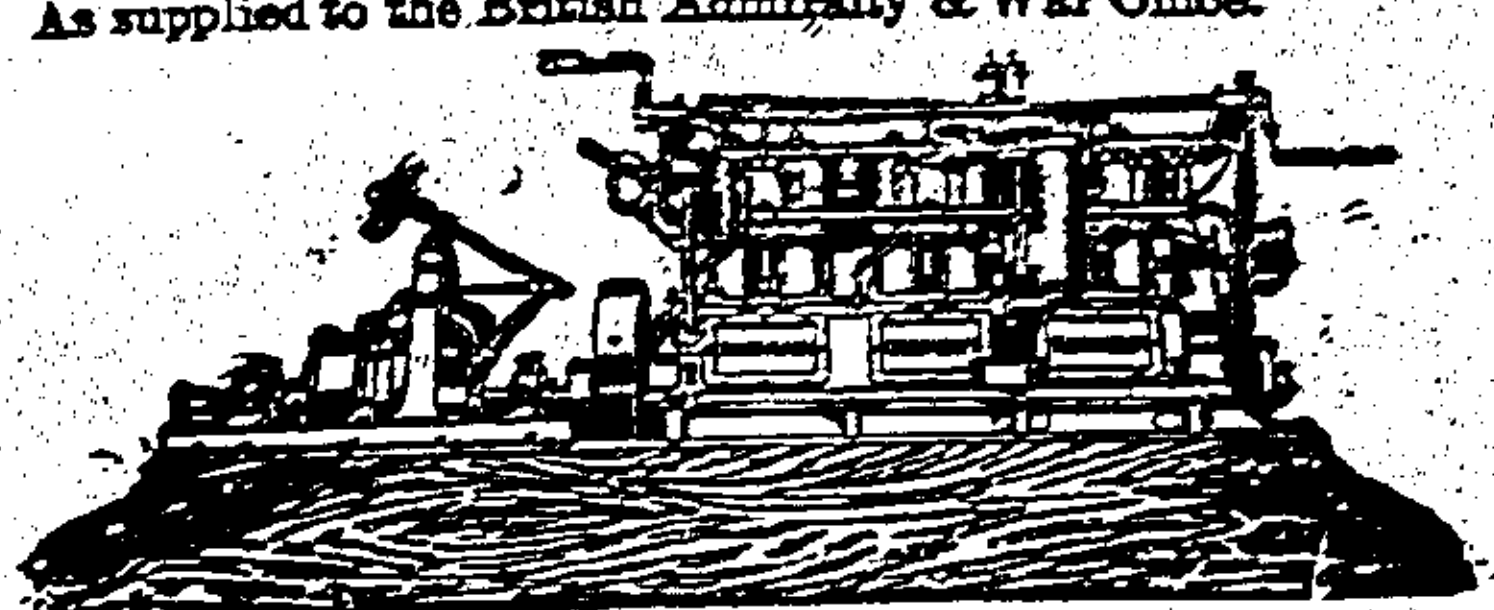
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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Saigon & Ports	Athos	P. Thomas	12 Jan.
London & Marseilles via Ports	Chiyo M.	N. Y. K.	13 Jan.
London & Bombay etc.	Novara	P. & O.	14 Jan.
London & Marseilles via Ports	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	17 Jan.
Marseilles via Saigon & Ports	Ponchos	P. Thomas	19 Jan.
London & Ports	Kansas	B. L. Ltd.	15 Feb.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, B.C., & Seattle etc.	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	15 Jan.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Chiyo M.	N. Y. K.	25 Jan.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle etc.	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	25 Jan.
Vancouver	E. of Japan	C. P. R.	2 Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Persia M.	T. K. K.	3 Feb.
San Francisco	Tjisondari	J. C. J. L.	11 Feb.
San Francisco	China	C. M. S. S.	12 Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	15 Feb.
Vancouver	Monteagle	C. P. R.	15 Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	19 Feb.
New York via Cape	Skipton C.	D. & Co.	29 Jan.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Egmont C.	D. & Co.	3 Feb.
San Francisco	Dairen M.	T. K. K.	3 Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	11 Mar.
San Francisco	Kavimoon	J. C. J. L.	13 Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	14 Mar.
Vancouver	E. of Russia	C. P. R.	23 Mar.
San Francisco	S. of Japan	C. P. R.	5 Apr.
San Francisco	Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	11 Apr.
San Francisco	China	C. M. S. S.	14 Apr.

AUSTRALIA.

Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14 Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	17 Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	E. & S.	21 Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	31 Jan.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Aldenhams	G. L. Co.	23 Feb.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	15 Feb.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	15 Mar.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	13 Jan.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	13 Jan.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	14 Jan.
Shanghai, Amoy & Foochow	Mongara	P. & O.	14 Jan.
Shanghai, Amoy & Foochow	Taksang	J. M. Co.	14 Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	14 Jan.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	15 Jan.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	16 Jan.
Shanghai	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	16 Jan.
Haiphong	Kaiyo M.	O. S. K.	16 Jan.
Tamsui & Keelung	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	16 Jan.
Bombay via Singapore etc.	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	17 Jan.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	18 Jan.
Anping & Tokao	Soshu M.	O. S. K.	19 Jan.
Shanghai, Amoy & Kobe	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	20 Jan.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Chunsang	J. M. Co.	22 Jan.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	22 Jan.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	22 Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Andre M.	M. M.	24 Jan.
Batavia, Sourabaya etc.	Banri M.	D. & Co.	24 Jan.
Manritius and South African			
Ports			
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Salamis	B. L. L.	25 Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Namsang	J. M. Co.	25 Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	25 Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	25 Jan.
Calcutta via Singapore etc.	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	26 Jan.
Belawan Deli (Medan) & Swatow	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	1 Feb.
Batavia, Sourabaya etc.	Van S.	J. C. J. L.	6 Feb.
Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Borneo M.	D. & Co.	15 Feb.
Java	Kiojun M.	D. & Co.	23 Feb.
Java	Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	11 Mar.
Java	Karimoon	J. C. J. L.	13 Mar.

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"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"—REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.
"MONTEAGLE"—INTERMEDIATE.

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"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 2 FEB.	"EMPRESS OF ASIA" 22 APRIL
"MONTEAGLE" 16	"MONTEAGLE" 26
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 23 MARCH	"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 18 MAY
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 5 APRIL	"EMPRESS OF ASIA" 15 JUNE

For further information, Sailings, Guide Books, etc., please apply to

Call at MOJI instead of NAGASAKI. D. W. GRADDOCK.
General Traffic Agent, HONGKONG.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents	Vessel's Name	Tonnage	Date, Dec.	From
N. Y. K.	Mishima Maru	16,000	Jan. 12	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Kirin Maru	8,000	Jan. 12	Bombay
N. Y. K.	Hitachi Maru	13,500	Jan. 13	Australia
P. & O.	Novara	6,350	Jan. 13	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	9,600	Jan. 13	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	12,500	Jan. 13	Singapore
T. K. K.	Chiyo Maru	22,000	Jan. 14	San Francisco
P. & O.	Sardinia	6,574	Jan. 15	London
N. Y. K.	Bombay Maru	8,900	Jan. 15	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Awa Maru	12,500	Jan. 16	America
E. & S.	Changsha	2,969	Jan. 18	Australia
N. Y. K.	Shidzuka Maru	12,500	Jan. 24	America
N. Y. K.	Suwa Maru	27,000	Jan. 26	Yokohama
P. & O.	Kashmir	8,841	Jan. 27	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nellore	6,355	Jan. 28	Yokohama
P. & O.	Namur	6,694	Jan. 29	London
N. Y. K.	Kamakura Maru	12,500	Jan. 29	Yokohama
G. L. & Co.	Aldenhams	3,508	Jan. 30	Australia
N. Y. K.	Colombo Maru	8,000	Jan. 30	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nellore	6,355	Feb. 4	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nore	6,703	Feb. 5	London
J. C. J. L.	Tjisondari		Feb. 7	Java
N. Y. K.	Atsuta Maru		Feb. 9	Yokohama
P. & O.	Sardinia	6,574	Feb. 11	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nankin	6,853	Feb. 12	London
N. Y. K.	Aki Maru		Feb. 13	Seattle
N. Y. K.	Kitachi Maru		Feb. 13	Yokohama
P. & O.	Mongara	8,250	Feb. 14	Yokohama
J. C. J. L.	Timanook		Feb. 15	Malassar
T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru		Feb. 15	San Francisco
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru		Feb. 16	Australia
T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	11,000	Feb. 19	San Francisco
P. & O.			Feb. 19	London
G. L. & Co.	St. Albans		Feb. 20	Australia
P. & O.	Namur	6,701	Feb. 24	Yokohama
P. & O.	Novara	6,850	Feb. 25	London
N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru		Mar. 1	Seattle
T. Y. K.	Aryo Maru	18,500	Mar. 1	San Francisco
N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru		Mar. 6	Seattle
J. C. J. L.	Karimoon		Mar. 9	Java
N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru		Mar. 11	Australia
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru		Mar. 11	Yokohama
J. C. J. L.	Tjikembang		Apr. 7	Java

TO SAIL

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

Regular Monthly Service between

JAVA, MAKASSAR, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Sailing Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	From	Expected	Will Leave	For
Tjisondari	JAVA	7th Feb.	11th Feb.	San Francisco
Karimoon	JAVA	9th Mar.	13th Mar.	do
Tjikembang	JAVA	7th Apr.	11th Apr.	do

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada."

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MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.
The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.
The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO MARU sailed on the 30th Nov. at noon—This steamer will next leave Hongkong on Tuesday the 15th February 1916 at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Port Darwin for Hongkong via Manila on the 6th inst., and may be expected to arrive on or about 18th January.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Vancouver on Saturday, the 1st Jan. p.m. due to arrive Hongkong on Sunday the 23rd Jan.
The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE arrived Vancouver on Tuesday, the 11th Jan. due to arrive Hongkong on Sunday the 6th February.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. MONGARA left Singapore for this Port on the 6th inst. morning and is due here on the 15th instant at about 2 p.m.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers	From	Expected	Will Leave	For
Anna, Norw. s.s. 1,017, A. Amman, 3rd Jan.—Bangkok 25th Dec. Rice, T. & Co.				
Ghentia, Belg. s.s. 1,424, A. Macdonald, 4th Jan.—Amoy, 3rd Jan. Gen.—China.				
Fanning, Br. s.s. 1,410, H. K. Maitland, 4th Dec.—Hongkong, 2nd Jan. Coal—J. M. & Co.				
Halona, Br. s.s. 4210, A. D. Bator, 5th Jan.—Manila, 3rd Jan. Gen.—B. & S.				
Sunkiang, Br. s.s. 387, J. R. Bator, 7th Jan.—Haiphong, 4th Jan. Gen.—B. & S.				
Tibodan, Dut. s.s. 2,263, E. H. Kross, 7th Jan.—Java Port, Gen.—J. C. J. L.				
Van Spillbergen, Dutch s.s. 1,800, F. S. W. 12th Jan.—Singapore, 9th Dec. Gen.—J. C. J. L.				
Hansa, Fr. s.s. 743, Mowla, 8th Jan.—Haiphong, Gen.—Marty.				
Kathamba, Br. s.s. 4,100, C. G. Smith, 7th Jan.—Manila, 4th Jan. Gen.—B. & S.				
Selm, Norw. s.s. 868, D. Hombstad, 8th Jan.—Bangkok, 5th Jan. Gen.—T. & Co.				
Halton, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. H. Thomson, 9th Jan.—Swatow, 8th Jan. Gen.—D. L. & Co.				
Tatthym, Br. s.s. 4,521, F. W. O'Brien, 10th Jan.—Vancouver, 28th Nov. Gen.—B. & S.				
Kwongsang, Br. s.s. 1,433, W. F. McKel, 10th Jan.—Shanghai, 2nd Jan. Gen.—J. M. & Co.				
Takamatsu, Br. s.s. 1,204, A. Fraser, 10th Jan.—Seigon, 2nd Jan. Gen.—China.				

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1916

THE H.K. & S. BANK.

Dividend and Bonus.

We are officially authorized to state that, subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will recommend at the forthcoming meeting:—

A final dividend for the year ending 31st December, 1915, of £2-3/- per share; and a bonus of 5 shillings per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax. Write off Bank Premises \$5 lacs, and Carry forward about \$30 lacs.

A VISIT TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila Americans Decidedly Pro-Ally.

Dr. W. G. McKean, who has just returned from a holiday at Baguio, Philippine Islands, where he has been staying in order to recuperate after being run down in health, in an interview with a *Telegraph* representative, stated that although he had not spent much time in Manila itself, only having passed through on the way to his destination, it was plainly evident that the feeling of the community was decidedly pro-Ally. The Doctor emphasised the fact that during his brief stay he had mixed with, and had heard the opinions of, some of the best and most influential Americans in the Islands, and there was no question of doubt whatever that their sympathies were wholly with the Allies. Of course, "added Dr. McKean, "I am not going to say, and I do not wish to be inferred from my remarks, that all the Americans there favour the cause of the Allies, but I will certainly say this, that all the Americans with whom I hold conversation who were not German-Americans, had the welfare of the Allies at heart, and wished for their ultimate success. During my visit I did not come across many Germans, but I believe there are a number there. There are still some employed in the various theatres, and at Baguio, there were two engaged as hotel clerks."

Proceeding to describe his holiday, Dr. McKean spoke in glowing terms of Baguio, which he held was one of the finest places one could hope to visit, and especially by Hongkong people who desired a change at this time of the year. He did not, however, advise residents of the Colony to go there during the summer months, as he was given to understand that the climate was very similar to that of Hongkong, being particularly trying. In winter, he could thoroughly recommend it. There is some capital motoring," continued Dr. McKean, "and the trips we made from Manila up into the mountains formed some of the most enjoyable events of the whole holiday. Here one gets the best of climates, its chief feature being its equableness, and a stay there is enhanced by the wonderful scenery, the pine woods being very beautiful. Many people from this part of the world have got very tired of going to Japan for their holidays, but Baguio I am certain, will commend itself to anyone as providing an agreeable change. There is very little to see or do in Japan, but here there is not only excellent scenery, but more than that, there is plenty of dancing and, of course, the carnival for which the Philippines are noted. To the golfer there is an excellent golf course, the place boasts of a beautiful golf course where this sport can be freely indulged in."

MUNITION PLOTS IN AMERICA.

Authorities Determined to Suppress Outrages.

Washington, Dec. 1.

The full power of the Administration is now at work to determine whether the explosion at the du Pont Powder Works was the result of a plot. The inquiry was started to-day at the direction of Attorney General Gregory. A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the Bureau of Investigation, dispatched an agent to Wilmington to find out whether there was any truth in the report that a threat had been made by Germans to blow up the place unless Nationalists left the works. The most aggressive crusade to rid the country of plotters and conspirators is now in progress.

The frequency of disasters in factories making munitions and war supplies for countries at war has convinced the authorities that there is a propaganda operating in this country to cripple American industries making such supplies for the Allies. The Department of Justice has received many reports of such plots and rather strong evidence against certain foreign consuls, implicating them in conspiracies to wreck American plants. It is declared that the investigators have conclusive evidence implicating foreign consuls in this country.

After Congress meets there is sure to be an investigation that will be thorough and searching, it is declared. Such an investigation will be authorised by an appropriation suggesting the Department of Justice force of agents. This force, it is said, is entirely too small to be adequate. The Administration after the fire at Bethlehem works, and the exposure of Doctor Gorioar, former Austro-Hungarian Consul, began to take a more vital interest in the explosions that threatened the safety of American workmen and American property.

President Wilson summoned Attorney General Gregory into conference and then told him that the Department must determine whether the wrecking of American plants resulted from plots. Since that time agents have been most active. They are still at work at Bethlehem and several agents of the Department were placed among the workmen at du Pont's. They have procured strong evidence of conspiracy, but are yet unable to proceed against the principals. It can be said upon authority that there will be a determined crusade against the plotters after Congress meets and the situation is laid before the respective committees. President Wilson is convinced that the frequency of the explosions and fires in works making war supplies is more than a coincidence.

Spies Not Responsible. The following official statement was made to the *Public Ledger* by the du Pont Company through their spokesman, Mr. C. B. Landis:—

"No suspicious circumstances are connected with the explosion at the du Pont Company's mill yesterday. There is no reason to believe the explosion was caused by German or Austrian spies. "Our men were not warned by placard or otherwise that they worked in the mill at their own risk. Neither the company's police nor detectives are keeping under surveillance any alleged German or Austrian reservists. The du Pont Company was not warned by Great Britain some days ago that six German spies were in its employ, nor has it any reason to believe any such thing."

"We are not taking any precautions additional to those which we took prior to yesterday's explosion looking to the protection

HERR MAXIMILIEN HARDEN.

A German View on Peace Talk.

Herr Maximilien Harden devotes the whole of a recent number of the *Zukunft* to a general review with the title "Yearning for Peace?" In it he ridicules the German campaign against "foreign words," condemns the extravagant German writing about Mr. Winston Churchill, and takes objection on tactical grounds to the shooting of Miss Cavell. He warns his readers that there may be, sooner or later, air raids on Germany like the Zeppelin raids on England, as he said in a recent lecture at Hamburg, he exploded the German contention that the Allies, who were invited to Greece by a Greek Government, are violating Greek neutrality.

But Herr Harden's main object seems to be to disturb popular illusions about peace. After ridiculing German talk of Swedish intervention, Harden says:—

Will there be a separate peace with Russia? For months past I have been publishing warnings against such prospects of superstition. I have never believed in the conclusion of any separate peace, and it is evident to the politician that a separate peace with Russia is still more improbable than a separate peace with any other Great Power. Away to the dustbin at last with this dry stick which has seemed to many people to be a living plant! Even from writers the German people wants truth.

Herr Harden inquires whether it is really a sign of strength on the part of Germany that her Government steadily refuses to disclose its "war aim." He observes that Bismarck "condemned as a wicked crime every war in which the possible fruits of Victory have not been considered before the war is in progress," and he adds:—"Here we are in the sixteenth month." Herr Harden goes on to discuss the reason why there is an obviously genuine belief abroad that Germany is yearning for peace. He blames the German Government for making too much noise about food regulations, and ridicules German "newspaper strategy," saying that the incessant assurances that all is well in Germany, and that all is ill everywhere else, has produced a general belief that nothing the German Press says is true. He ends the article as follows:—

The soil of Germany is free, and her armies are everywhere in enemies' territory. But none of her enemies has been disarmed, none of them seems near collapse, and the mightiest of them, England, cannot honestly be said to have been even seriously wounded. All of them believe, just as piously and sincerely as any German, in their victory, and they are absolutely determined to secure victory by all possible means. A war of exhaustion, the end of which is beyond the range of human vision! Plant this knowledge in every brain, and Germany's people will laugh at any fool who whispers that they have already made sacrifices enough and they will gladly submit to far sicker commons. For the German people desires only a worthy peace, and never diminish its aims. Given clearness behind the fog, its will becomes iron. The war must not be shortened a day by fear of privations and the war must not last a day longer than is required by regard for the heritage of our fathers and the future of our children. — *London and China Express.*

of our plants from outside interference, because we have considered and now consider that we have ample protection."

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon when Mr. D. W. Trotman presided. Those also present were the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Director of Public Works) Dr. W. Peers (Medical Officer of Health), the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Mr. F. R. L. Bowley, Lieut.-Col. Crisp, Mr. P. W. Goldring and Mr. Ng Hong-tai, with Mr. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

Water Closets. A further application was considered for permission to erect one water closet at 1, May Road.

Mr. Bowley said that as the whole matter was under consideration he proposed that the case stand over for four weeks.

Mr. Goldring seconded, and this was agreed to.

On the proposition of Mr. Goldring, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Chatham, an application for permission to erect one water closet at the Hydrant Laboratory, University of Hongkong, was granted.

Food and Drugs.

Dr. Fitzwilliams, in a minute on the examinations made under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance for the quarter ending December 31, 1915, stated:—"I have always held that the names of the vendors should be published in this report, and unless he can free himself from all blame for the offence, that his name should be published in the Press as widely as possible."

Rat Returns. The rat returns for the past fortnight showed that 70 were caught in Hongkong and 13 in Kowloon.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, (Reserve) state:—

Parades, Musketry, &c. Uniform, Caps with Covers, Rifles and ammunition.

Wednesday January 12th. No. 1 Company 5.30 p.m.

Thursday January 13th. No. 3 Company 5.30 p.m.

Friday January 14th. No. 4 Company and all recruits 5.30 p.m.

Saturday January 15th. Combined parades of all ranks at Central Station at 2.45 p.m.

Sunday January 16th. Musketry, Part II, for all Inspectors and Sergeants.

The parade of No. 1 Company must be attended in full strength. Collar numbers and Musketry Notes will be issued and helmet measurements taken.

Defaulter.

For wearing his uniform in public in a slovenly manner and for insolence and in subordination on the same occasion, a P. C. has been ordered to do three hours Galls' Duty at Central.

For unpunctuality in reporting for duty and for being absent from duty, a P. C. has been ordered to do 12 hours extra duty.

Promotions.

The Hon. C. S. P. has sanctioned the following promotions:—Sergeant O. Arculi to the rank of Crown Sergeant. P. C. Hsaham Khan to the rank of Sergeant.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS. The P. & O. s.s. *NOVARA* left Shanghai for this Port on the 10th inst. at 7.45 p.m. with the homeward English Mail, and is due here on the 13th inst. at about daylight.

The P. & O. s.s. *MONGARA* left Singapore for this Port on the 8th inst. at noon, and is due here on the 12th inst. at about 7 a.m.

War Charities.

The first meeting of the War Charities Fund Committee was held in the Council Chamber at Hongkong on 12th inst.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Parades.

Parades for Wednesday, 12th inst.

7.00 a.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section Order dated 8.12.15. Semaphore practice at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co.—Musketry & Rifle exercises at Tai Koo Dockyard, under Sergt. Everett.

5.15 p.m. M. G. Section and No. 1 Section Scouts Co.—Machine Gun instruction at Headquarters. Remainder of No. 1 Section Bayonet fighting at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Signalling Section—Squad drill at Headquarters. Remainder Nil.

Details.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—

On duty until morning of 16th inst. No. 2 Sec. Art. Btry. one N.C.O. and 9 men of No. 1 Sec. Art. Btry. and Left Sec. M.G. Co. will assist them to tomorrow (Wednesday) night.

Officer on duty Capt. W. M. Scott.

P. of W. Camp, Kowloon:—

On duty to-night Centre Section M.G. Co.

Officer on duty Lieut. Wright.

On duty to-morrow night Civil Service Company.

Officer on duty Capt. Charehill.

On duty 13th inst.—No. 1 Sec. Art. Btry. and Left Sec. M.G. Co.

Officer on duty Lieut. Rees.

Orderly Sergeant until morning of 16th inst.—Hegarty.

Corps Hockey Team.

The following have been duly elected as officers of the Hockey Team:—

Captain, Psa. Dyer Bell, Scouts Co.

Vice Capt. LeCpl. Edmonds, Civil Service Co.

Secretary, Psa. Haskett, Civil Service Co.

Committee, The foregoing with Psa. Redmond, Scouts Co., and LeCpl. Vireash, Centre Section M. G. Co.

Members of the Corps wishing to play should send their names to the Hon. Secretary, c/o P.W.D.

THE BOMB CASE.

The case was proceeded with this afternoon of the Chinese who was charged with the possession of fifteen bomb cases.

Mr. P. W. Goldring again defended and called evidence to support his contention that the defendant was a partner in a firm that had been instructed to make the articles, but he did not know for what purpose they were being made.

Mr. Goldring in his speech for the defence, said it was almost certain that the people who wanted to get the bombs made went to various small blacksmiths to get the work done. The men who actually made the cases knew nothing of what they were for.

The case was adjourned until Friday morning when the magistrate will announce his decision.

Large Hunt of Lottery Tickets.

A case came before Mr. Wood this afternoon in which a Chinese youth was charged with having in his possession 1130 Sen Poi lottery tickets, at Aberdeen Street, on January 8. Mr. P. W. Goldring defended. It was stated by Inspector Tennant that the defendant had been previously convicted of a similar offence. A fine of \$100 or 12 months' imprisonment was recommended.

THE GERMAN IN CHINA.

A London Newspaper's Comments.

The following leading article is from the *London Morning Post* of December 6, 1915:—

Over and over again we have drawn the attention of the public to the strange, un-British, and we are tempted to add, suspicious policy of the Government with regard to German trade and the German traders. It might be thought from the examination of the facts that our Government had some interest to serve which was not a British interest but an enemy interest. Possibly this surmise would be wrong, but on any other hypothesis the facts are extremely difficult to explain. Today we publish an article on the British policy in the Far East by a competent authority, Mr. J. O. P. Bland, and what Mr. Bland has to say is borne out by all that we have been able to gather from other quarters on the same subject. Put shortly, the facts are that the German mercantile houses in China have been treated by the British Government not as if they were enemies but as if they were friends to be quietly protected as far as possible against the logical consequences of the war. In effect, what the Government has said to these traders is this: "We cannot allow you to go on trading openly in Hongkong, for example; we are driven by our own public opinion to put some of you in an internment camp; but we shall wink at any little arrangement you may make to carry on business through Chinese and other friends, and we shall treat your businesses in such a way as to do them the minimum of harm, so that after the war you may resume your mercantile and other activities with as little disturbance and loss as possible. Such, in effect, is the policy of the British Government in China, and the result has been, as we are informed on excellent authority, a very dangerous loss of "face" with the Chinese, and very great injury to our trade and political position in China."

Before the war, it should be remembered, the German trader was financed very largely from London. Lombard Street followed a policy of money-making pure and simple, unlighted by any spark of patriotism. Indeed, we understate the case, for although the assertion might be difficult to prove, it is nevertheless generally held among British merchants trading in the Far East that the German traders were allowed better conditions of credit by our banks and receiving houses than British traders, and the Germans took full advantage of these favourable conditions, not only to undermine British trade in China, but so to use British credit and finance that when war came the existence of the German trader became an interest of the British financier. The German trader on British credit, he carried a very large business on a very small capital, he enjoyed lucrative monopolies on such protected German products as aniline dyes, and he gambled heavily in futures knowing that he had so involved British credit that the British banks were almost bound to see him through. When the war came he had consequently many friends, not only among the Chinese merchants whom he had attached by policy, but among the international financiers who make London and Manchester their home, and even among old British houses, of whom more might have been expected. These German firms which were not able to do quick change into a British or neutral name, were put in the hands of trustees, and some of these liquidations were proceeding

in so easy and leisurely a way that it would look as if they did not mean business at all. Moreover, in those cases where the liquidators showed themselves in earnest, the Hong Kong Government contrived to convey the impression that it was averse from any drastic measures being taken. Whereas a year is the usual period of grace allowed for liquidation, more than that period was allowed to pass without any steps being taken to wind up the concerns. In the meantime, British merchants think it useless to go forward with the work of capturing German business, because it seems to be the intention of the Government to start the Germans after the war with everything in the best order and a tidy sum in hand to start operations.

The political situation which results from this policy is extremely dangerous to our position in the East. The British Government does not seem to have learnt even the elements of caution from the terrible experience of Singapore. Some three hundred German prisoners have been encamped in the centre of Hongkong, and have been naturally a source of the greatest anxiety to the British residents of that small Colony. We warn the Government that unless these people are removed to some place of safety in the Pacific very great mischief is possible. These prisoners are, many of them, men of influence. They have friends in China and elsewhere, with whom they are capable of conspiring, and it is certain that native opinion mistakes leniency for fear and immunity for power. But this treatment of Germans and German business houses is only part of the scandal. The German concessions at Tientsin, Hankow, and Newchang are for some inscrutable reason still in the hands of Germans. We know that every German concession is a hotbed of intrigue and conspiracy; we have had recent lamentable examples of the activities of German Consuls in Persia and elsewhere. Are we to wait until the plot is hatched and the mine is sprung before we take steps against what are in reality German Colonies and centres of enemy influence? We are assured that the seizure of these concessions would have an immediate and excellent effect on opinion throughout the East. So far from leading to complications, it would show the Chinese Government that England is still mistress of the seas and is determined to maintain that position. Let the Government act in this matter and not wait until British blood and treasure have to pay once more for its delinquencies. What is the reason of the amazing leniency which seems to overcome our authorities in almost every part of the world where German trade interests are concerned? The British business community and the British public feel a growing sense of anger and resentment at the way in which British interests are being surrendered by the authorities. There is a party growing up in this country, growing although as yet unorganised, which feels that nothing will do but a clean sweep. We advise the Government, for its own comfort and safety if for no higher cause, not to encourage this party by such open neglect of British interests as is now being displayed in the Far East. Let it act, and act quickly, for the time is drawing near when it may be too late.

The Yokohama Dock. The Yokohama Dock, which was the last of the old dock system, has been closed to traffic. The dock was built by the British Government in 1862, and was the last of the old dock system. The dock was built by the British Government in 1862, and was the last of the old dock system. The dock was built by the British Government in 1862, and was the last of the old dock system.

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PUBLIC AUCTION

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY the 12th January 1916.
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street
A Consignment of Dutch Cigars
comprising—
5,000 Cigars "La Cubanita"
5,000 do "Cuban Planters"
7,750 do "American Planters"
12,750 do "La Flamenco"
On view from Tuesday the 11th inst.

Terms:—As usual.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

A Large Quantity of Wines and Spirits to be sold without reserve

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY the 15th January 1916
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street
10 Cases Claret (Ch. Lafite, Ch. Palmer etc.)
15 do Burgundy (Volnay, Nuits, Beaune & Pommard)
10 do Red and White Sparkling Burgundy
10 do Champagne
6 do White Wines
22 do Italian Vermouth

Also
19 Cases Guinness' Stout (pints & splits)
4 do Bass Ale
And
40 Cases Scotch Whisky (sundry brands)
On view from Friday 14th inst.
Terms: Cash on delivery
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer
Hongkong January, 8th 1916.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
FRIDAY, the 14th January, 1916,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at No. 50, Nathan Road, Kowloon
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture
(Full Particulars from catalogue.)
On view from Thursday, the 13th inst.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong January, 8th 1916.

NOTICES.

KEROSENE OIL

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"COMET."

\$4.75 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.95 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road, Cen.
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market).
KWONG YUEN,
91 Des Voeux Road, West

SINGON & CO.

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IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and 37, Central Market, Telephone 515 one

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS
A Scientific and Powerful Remedy for all cases of Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, and all other ailments arising from a disordered state of the bowels and liver. It is the most reliable and effective remedy ever discovered for these complaints. It is sold in all the leading chemists and druggists. Price 1/6 per box. Six boxes 5/6. Postage 1/6. Total 6/6. Write for free literature to Martin's Apollo Steel Pills, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Don't forget—after the Show, Street and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE
Open till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11.

The Side Splitting Comedy in 3 Parts—

"WIFFLES AND THE MILLIONAIRE."
The Powerful two-part Drama—
"THE BROKEN OATH."

Also

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE.

"THE HIDDEN NEST EGG,"
"IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY (BOMBAY),"
"BILLY BOY'S REVENGE,"
"THE AMATEUR PLUMBER."

FRIDAY 14th.

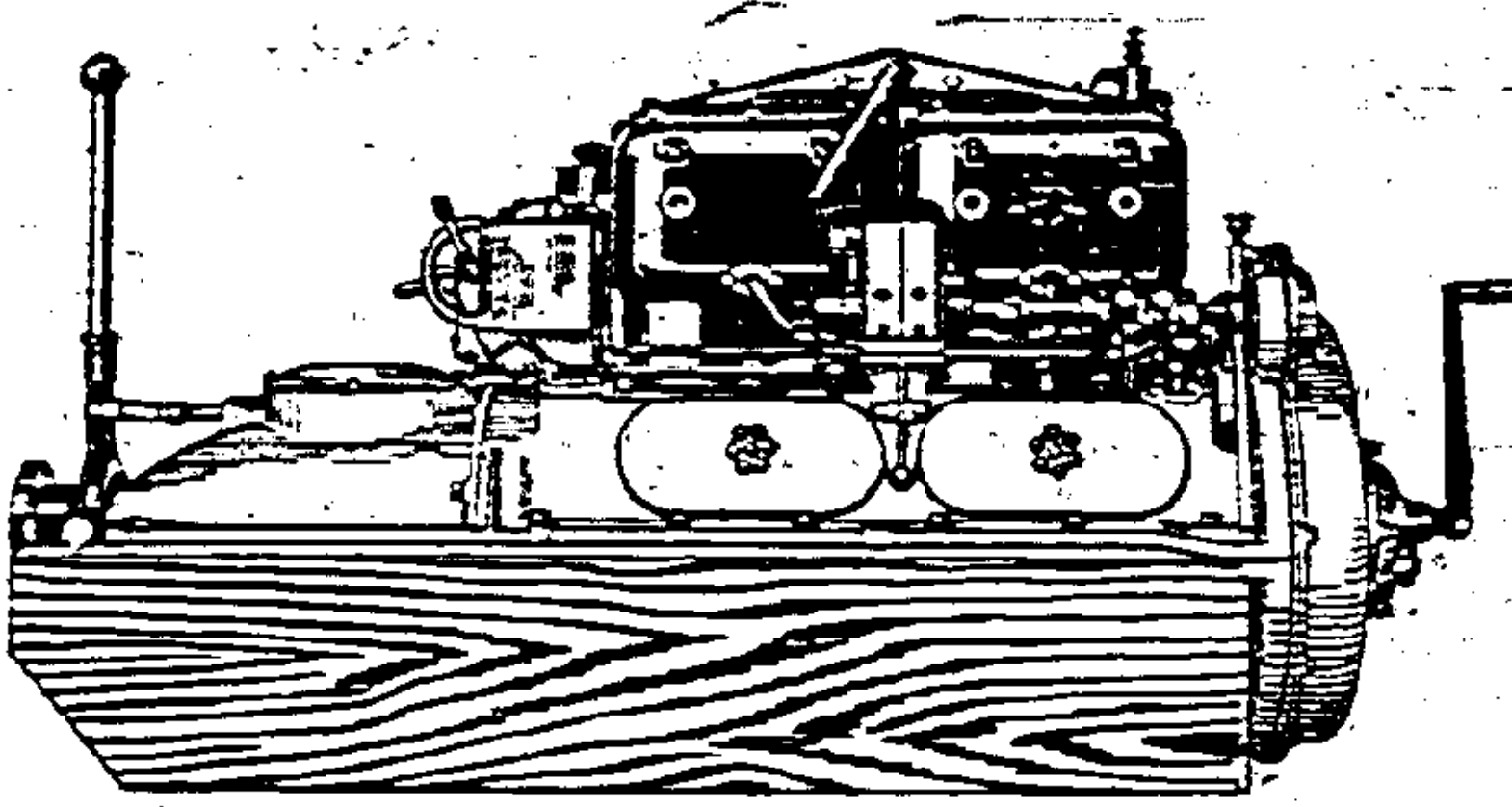
"THE MASKED AMAZON"

The Film which Fascinated London

NOTICES.

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18 H.P. COMPLETE WITH ELECTRIC STARTER—
\$2,000 LOCAL CURRENCY.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

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DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE,
PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the
OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUM-
BULL cycle car and the NEW COMET motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 25, NATHAN ROAD

TEL 482

PROPRIETOR C. LAURITSEN.

Tel. 482

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Just Arrived a new Stock of Chocolates in Tins and Fancy Boxes. Our Cakes from the Largest to the Smallest are made with first Class Table Butter and all other ingredients are of the very best materials obtainable. Our Christmas Cakes are made any size three pounds upwards. Our Bread is made from the Best Quality Flour only and can be obtained and orders taken in Kowloon at
AH WEE'S DAIRY, 31 Peking Road.
ON LEE, Comptroller, Haiphong Road.
HUNG CHEONG, do do do
KWONG FOCK, do do do
KWONG YUEN MOW, do do do
LIM KEE, do do do
Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the Best. Tins and Dinners—a new Menu for Each Meal. Price one Dollar Each or 30 Meals for \$40.00, good for any meal or 4 la Carte up to 70 Cents.
We Guarantee every thing put up and Sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first Class Quality. Try our own make Pork Sausages and Pork Pies, Pure Java Coffee Roasted and Grind Daily and put up in 1 lb. tins at 75 Cents. We give you a Splendid Cup of Lipton's Tea. Minerals and soft drinks of every description.
Just give us a Trial and you will be more than satisfied.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

R. J. HOWARD, Sole Proprietor.

Central Chambers—Board and Residence from \$3.50 per day
or \$85.00 per month.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

Provided that sufficient entries are forthcoming the British Section of the Kowloon Canton Railway have kindly offered to present a Cup for a Ladies Sixes match play competition under handicap to be played over the Fan Ling course on days other than Saturdays Sundays and public holidays.
Entries should be sent in writing to the undersigned and will be received up to the 14th inst.

T. W. HILL.

Acting Hon. Secretary, Hongkong 18th July 1913.

NOTICE.

MEE CHEUNG.

PHOTOGRAPH

FLOOD PICTURES

CANTON, SHAMEN,
WEST RIVER

AND
VARIOUS DISTRICTS
NOW ON SALE

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.
SUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Cut	lb.	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	19
Roast—Shiu	lb.	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17
Scap—Tung Yuk	lb.	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do—Sirloin—Ngau Lam	lb.	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
combed—Ham Ngau Li	lb.	60
Head—Ngau Tan	lb.	\$1.00
Heart—Ngau Sun	lb.	14
Hump—Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yim	lb.	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Pui Kwat	lb.	25
Leg—Young Pui	lb.	25
Shoulder—Young Shau	lb.	24
Saddle	lb.	27
Pigs Chittlings—Chiu Chong	lb.	27
Brains—Chiu No	per set	24
Feet—Chiu Keuk	lb.	13
Ry—Chiu Chap	lb.	15
Head—Chiu Tau	lb.	16
Heart—Chiu Sun	each	11
Kidneys—Chiu Yim	lb.	18
Liver—Chiu Kon	lb.	18
Chop—Chiu Pui Kwat	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Chiu Yuk	lb.	28
Leg—Chiu Pui	lb.	28
Fat or Lard—Chiu Yau	lb.	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tan Keuk	set	80
Heart—Young Sam	each	8
Kidneys—Young Yim	lb.	12
Liver—Young Kon	lb.	28
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chiu Tai	lb.	22
Suet, Beef—Shung Ngau Yau	lb.	20
Mutton—Shung Young Yau	lb.	28
Veal—Ngau Tai Yuk	lb.	19
Sausages—Ngau Tai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chiu Yau	lb.	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tai	lb.	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Pan Kan	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)	per doz	38
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Hohow—Hoi How Pak Kap	lb.	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen—Na	lb.	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	25
Partridges—Che Ka	lb.	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	28
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	lb.	18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Gardoon—Shek Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Labrus—Wong Ka Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	28
Mockerel—Chiu Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	18
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tsu Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Pa Pau Kong	lb.	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kiu Kung	lb.	15
Roach—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	lb.	38
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Shrimp—Po Yu	lb.	8
Sinners—Ha	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Sole—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	56
Tench—Wai Yu	lb.	16
Turbot—Cho How Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kau Yu	lb.	60

FROITS.

Almonds—Rang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kiu	lb.	18
(Chipp)—Tia Chiu Ping Kiu	lb.	18

Meat

Banana, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.	3
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	lb.	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lai	lb.	1
Cassia, Young To	each	12
Cocoanuts—Yo The	lb.	30
Grapes—Po Tai Tai	lb.	30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	lb.	8
America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	lb.	10
Licces Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb.	28
Fresh	lb.	5
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb.	8
Sweet	lb.	8
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoo Lay	lb.	18
(Canton), Cooking—She Li	lb.	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	lb.	10
Plantain—Tai Chin	lb.	10
Pumpkins—Swatow, Hung Lai	each	14
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	lb.	15
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	lb.	15
Walnuts—Hop To	lb.	15
Green—Sang Hop Tuo	lb.	15
Water Melon—(Am.) Kam San Sai Kwa	each	1

VEGETABLES, etc.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	8
Cheuk	lb.	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moou Pin Tau	lb.	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin	lb.	8
Sprout—Ah Chi	lb.	8
Long—Tsu Kok	lb.	10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each	6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	lb.	8
Bunjale, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	lb.	8
Red—Hung Ko	lb.	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tai	lb.	18
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tai	lb.	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kam Shun	lb.	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb.	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	lb.	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	lb.	25
Red—Hung Fa Chin	lb.	10
Green—Ching Lap Chiu	lb.	8
Cumy Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	lb.	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	lb.	6
old—Lo Keung	lb.	6
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lai Kan	lb.	12
Indian Corn—Sak Mei	each	1
Lettuce—Young Shang Tsai	lb.	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	8
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	lb.	35
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	each	1
Mark Melon Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	1

Seafood

Crabs	lb.	1
Onions, Bombay—Young Chong Tau	lb.	8
Green—Shang Chong	lb.	8
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	lb.	7
Parley—Kun Tsai	lb.	3
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb.	3
Potatoes, Sweet—Pan Sha	lb.	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tai	lb.	3
Japan—Yut Pun Shu Tai	lb.	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tai	lb.	3
Foochow—Tao-chow Shu Tai	lb.	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	lb.	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai	lb.	5
Edam (Fresh)—Tai Wong	lb.	1
Sage—Tao So	lb.	1
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	lb.	8
Spinach—Yin Tsai	lb.	5
Tomatoes—Wan Ka	lb.	8
Taro—Wu Tai	lb.	4
Turkey, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	lb.	4
English—Young Lo Pak	lb.	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	lb.	4
(American)—Kai-sai-jun	lb.	4
Water Cress—Sai Young Tsai	lb.	12
Lily root—Lin Ngau	lb.	8
Yams—Ta Shu	lb.	5
English—Young Kan Choi	lb.	1
Tau	lb.	1

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices—

1. Flour—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	\$4.50
per lb.	10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	4.00
per lb.	08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	3.50
per lb.	0
2. Tinned Milk—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.	35
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.	25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin (18 oz.)	25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 lb. tin.	35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin.	33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.	30
Sugar—	
Cane, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin.	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.	14
Granulated, per lb.	14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	13
No. 2	12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	

4. Frozen Meat—
The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company, in Wyndham Street.]
5. Market Produce—(See above)
6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount or subsidiary charges, payment for all articles of food not exceeding 4 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 6 in Proclamation No. 15 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall be made in cash and shall not be subject to an additional charge of 10 per cent.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

On and after the 1st of March 1916, the present Light at Cape Collinson will be replaced by 5th. Order Aca Light of the following—

Character—Flashing on second light followed by 3 seconds darkness making in all 10 flashes per minute.

This light shows bright to Eastward from N.N.W. to S.S.E. and red to Westward. Vessels are warned to keep in bright sector.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander, R. N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 8th January, 1916.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself under the style and firm name of JOHN WILKIE & CO. Importers, Exporters and Commission Agents and will carry on business at Hotel Mansions, 1st floor, and at Missions' Building, Canton.

JOHN WILKIE,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1916.

NOTICE.

We have this day authorized Mr. P. W. A. WILKIE to sign our firm per procurator.

JOHN WILKIE & CO.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1916.

NOTICE.

The business of Architects and Civil Engineers carried on by COLBOURNE LITTLE in Hongkong and by F. R. J. ADAMS and MARSHALL WOOD, (under the style of THOMAS, ADAMS and WOOD) in Canton have amalgamated as from this date and will henceforth be conducted by the undersigned.

The new firm name will be LITTLE, ADAMS and WOOD and the business of the firm will be carried on at their offices in Hongkong and Canton as hereinafter.

COLBOURNE LITTLE, F.R.I.B.A.
F. R. J. ADAMS, A.M.I.E.
MARSHALL WOOD, A.R.I.B.A.
January, 1st 1916.

LIST OF PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per N.Y.K. steamer Yasaka Maru. From London December 4 (transhipped to other steamers). To Shanghai: Miss N. Durbec, Mrs F. Wells-Henderson, Mr and Mrs Seth and infant, Mr R. Macfarlane, Miss C. Featherstone, Miss Taylor, Mr and Mrs. Alty and infant. To Hongkong: Mr L. Lee, Mrs V. J. Tartarin and 5 children, Miss V. Tartarin, Miss H. Tartarin, Mr. Mrs and Miss L. Lacroix, Mrs Bishop.

Per P. and O. steamer Karmala. From London December 11. To Shanghai: Miss G. Whittall, Mr and Mrs Radford.

Per P. and O. steamer Moldavia. From London November 27. To Shanghai: Mr and Mrs Sprackley, Miss Clark, Miss Curran, Mr and Mrs Berry, Miss Martin, Mr N. C. Wilson, Mr and Mrs N. G. Beal, Mrs Devonia-Meares.

To Hongkong: Rev. S. N. Norton, Mr and Mrs C. F. Aires and 4 children, Mr W. Barbour, Mrs Lachlan, child and amah.

THE ALEXANDRIA CAFE

cannot be Peasants, or Equivale.

f. r. Bread, Cakes, Confectionery

and meals with Wines & Liquors

NOTICES.

IZAL IZAL



THE UNRIVALLED DISINFECTANT

is the result of years of experiment and scientific research. The safest and most economical of efficient disinfectants—mixes equally well with salt, brackish and fresh water.

ONE GALLON IZAL MAKES

400 GALLONS EFFICIENT DISINFECTING FLUID.

WHOLESALE AGENTS—

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., YORK BUILDINGS.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS.

The most complete Mail

Supplement in the Colony.

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and is the paper for mailing to friends at Home.
Price per single copy—25 cents.
Annual Subscription—\$13 (including postage \$17).

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CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

Exceptional Reductions to Enable us to Completely Clear all Seasons Goods. These Special Reductions are Available only from Jany. 10th to 15th.



CAMBRIC FROCKS.

Fast Washing
Colours.
Fancy Striped and
Spot Frocks for
Little Girls
Good Wearing
Garments for School
and Home
Sizes Range from
24 to 36 inches.
Sale Price \$1.25



PINAFORES.

White Nainsoek
Pinafores with Embroidery and Lace.
Usual Price \$5 cts.
Sale Price 75 cts. each
Also in a Better
Quality at
Usual Price \$1.50
Sale Price \$1.25



MAIDS COATS.

Smart Warm
Coats for Maids
and Little Girls.
A Good Range of
New Colourings
Coats Usually
Sold for
\$5.50 and \$6.00
Sale Price \$4.00
Usual Price \$5.50
\$6.00 etc.
Sale Price \$5.00
Usual Prices \$7.75
\$7.50 9.50 etc.
Sale Prices \$6.50



HYGIEA VESTS.

Natural Wool and Cotton Vests with High Necks and Long Sleeves.
Size 3 4 5 6 7 8
Usual Price \$2.50 \$2.70 2.90 3.00
Sale Price \$2.00 each all Sizes.

BOYS SCHOOL BOOTS.

Stout Tan Leather Boots in the Following:
Size 8 11-13-11-1 1-3
Usual Price \$6.00 \$6.75 \$8.00
Sale Price \$5.50 \$6.00 \$7.25



BLACK DITTO

Size 8-9-10 11-12 2
Usual Price \$3.50 \$6.25 \$8.00
Sale Price \$5.00 \$5.75 \$7.25



GIRLS CASHMERE FROCKS.

Dainty Little Frocks
Trimmed Tucks
Embroidery, Smocking
etc.
Usual Price \$4.00 to \$5.75
Sale Price \$3.50 each
Usual Price \$6.50 to \$7.50
Sale Price \$5.50 each



GIRLS NIGHTDRESSES.

Made from a Strong Wearing Longcloth. With Embroidery, Trimming at Neck Cuffs and Front.
Length 31 36 39 42
Price 2.00 2.75 3.00 3.25
Sale Price \$2.00 2.25 2.50 2.75 Each.

BLACK KID SHOES.

Nature form with Strap.
Size 3-4-5-6 7-9-9
Usual Price \$3.25 \$4.00
Sale Price \$2.95 \$3.60

CASHMERE SOCKS.

Three Quarter Length in White and Tan.
All sizes from 5 to 8 1/2 ins.
Sale 65 cents Pair

BLACK RIBBED STOCKINGS.

Durable Quality Soft and Strong.
Size 6 1/2 7 ins.
Usual Price \$1.10 and 1.20
Sale Price 80 cents per Pair.



WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.
DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOTICES.

G. B.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Hongkong 8th July, 1915.

CANTON KOWLOON RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT ALTERATION OF EXPRESS TRAIN.

The Public is hereby notified that on and from Sunday, January 9th and until further notice the Express Train timed to leave Kowloon for Canton at 4.40 p.m. is cancelled and in its place an Express Train will leave Kowloon at 2.50 p.m. arriving at 6.20.

By Order,
H. P. Winstanley,
Manager.
Kowloon, 8th January, 1916.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed by SHEWAN TOMES & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1920.

COMMERCIAL.

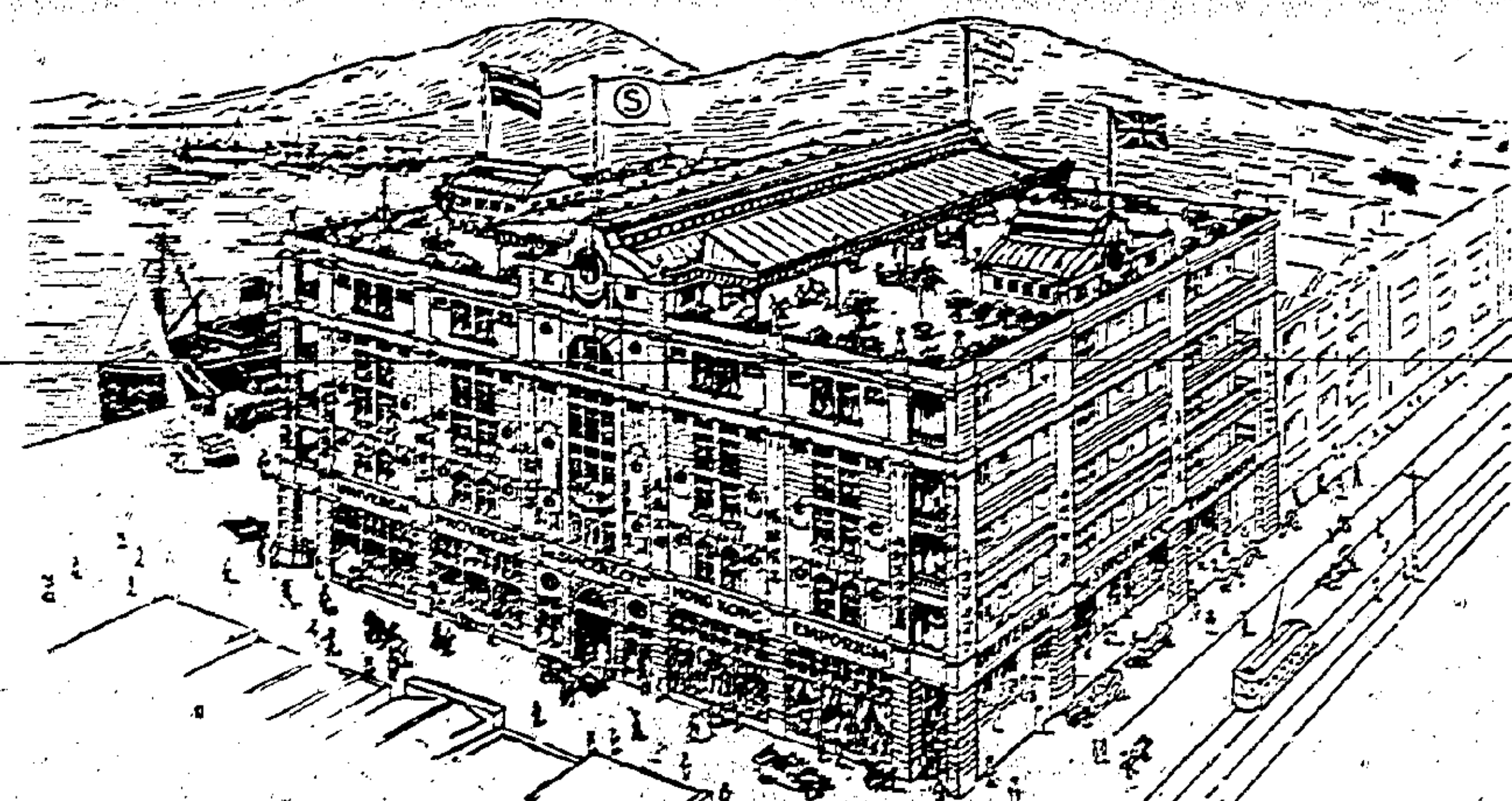
Increase in Japanese Exports.
The Hochi observes with special satisfaction the tendency of increase of exports to China, Italy and the United States. Trade with China declined on account of the boycott movement, but there are signs of revival since the war in Europe started. There is no trace of any had effects of the war on Japan's trade relations, and the paper rejoices to feel that the country is entering the year with very bright prospects for its foreign trade.

Commercial and Produce Markets.

London, December 8.—The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent. The Open Market rate for short loans is 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per cent., and discount of four months Bank Bills 5 1/2 per cent. There has been some reaction in the Silver market principally on China selling, and bars are now quoted at 26 15/16d. per oz. In the Rubber Share market dealings have not been on a very extensive scale, but quite a fair business has been transacted on the whole, and prices generally are firmer. The directors of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph have declared an interim dividend for the quarter ended Sept. 30 last of 2s. 6d. per share. The meetings have been held of the S. and O. Steam Navigation Company and the Peking Syndicate, Ltd. The China Tea market shows little change, the tendency being in buyers' favour. Coffee has met with quiet demand, and prices are unchanged. The Sugar market has been rather quiet, but steady. Peppercorns are firm and unchanged. Rice remains very firm, and business is somewhat checked by the high prices ruling. Manila Hemp is steady, but quiet. The Rubber market has been very irregular, with constant fluctuations in prices. Standard No. 1 Crepe is now quoted 3s. 6d. per lb., and Smoked Sheet 3s. 5d. per lb. Fine hard Para is 2s. 11 1/2d. per lb.; Straits Tin is \$185 10s. to \$186 for cash, and \$185 to \$185 10s. for three months.

Shanghai Piece Goods.

Shanghai, Jan. 1.—The piece goods market is usually considered to be a sort of barometer indicating China trade conditions generally, and the general tone of this most sensitive of markets this week may be described as cheerful and strong. Piece goods merchants do not seem to be worrying about reports and rumours of impending troubles, and orders are coming in most satisfactorily from Tientsin, which is usually a sensitive centre, and from the River ports of Hankow and Chungking, which sections have had good crops. The tone of the market last week was bright, and to use the words of the piece goods manager of one house "it is a good market, indeed." Some cancellations of orders are reported from Szechuan, which indicates that dealers in that province are exercising care and that they are nervously guarding against the possibility that the outbreak in Yunnan may spread to neighbouring provinces, but on the whole, and considering that this is holiday week, the prevailing feeling is one of confidence. Stocks are reported to be held in some quarters, pending the further higher advances that are sure to come, and arrivals from Home are small. There is a story in circulation to the effect that the sunken N.Y.K. Yasaka Maru carried 10,000 pieces, but the figures need confirmation. Yuenlong.—At this auction on Thursday some 1,300 packages were offered, which is about 150 more than last week, and orders were brisk under steadily advancing prices. Greys were up four mace, whites six mace, and blacks one and three quarter mace, and generally speaking higher prices prevailed all round. Kung-ping.—This auction earlier in the week was very strong, especially in blacks and fancies. Whites sold from stock are reported seven per cent. advance. About 400 pieces were sold. Two.—About 250 pieces were put up on Wednesday, which is about the same quantity as last week. More cheerfulness is also reported here, the market being very firm with a strong upward tendency.



THE SINCERE CO.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

THE PIONEER ONE-PRICE STORE

KNOWN TO BE THE CHEAPEST IN THE COLONY.

REFRESHMENTS ON THE ROOF GARDEN. PRICES MODERATE. TEL 617

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton in Madras.

Though the area under cotton in the Madras Presidency has decreased by 6 per cent. to 1,962,110 acres, it is estimated, the yield will be some 25,000 bales in excess of last year. There are, however, three and a half months to elapse before it will be possible to say with any certainty the actual crop which may be looked for, but no fear is felt that the crop will be a disappointment in any area, though it is certain the crop will be late in coming to picking.

Siamese Royal Railway.

With reference to the call for tenders by the Northern line of the Siamese Royal Railway Department for the supply of 159 goods wagons and spare parts, the Acting British Consul-General at Bangkok (Mr. J. Crosby) reports that he has ascertained from the Siamese Government that no award has been made with respect to any of the tenders received. The reason given is that the prices offered were unsatisfactory, the lowest exceeding the estimate of the Royal Railway Department by about 50 per cent. On these grounds it has been decided to defer the whole question of the supply of additional rolling stock for the Northern line.

Netherlands Overseas Trust.

In connection with private reports from England that coffee could again be exported from Great Britain to the Netherlands Overseas Trust, a conference took place between the board of the Trust and the boards of the Societies for the Coffee Trade of Amsterdam, and for the Goods Trade of Rotterdam. The N.O.T. stated that nothing was known regarding the arrivals of coffee or tobacco, and the commercial Attache of the British Embassy at The Hague said that he had received no information about the matter from the British Government. A conference was held between the Netherlands Overseas Trust and the Societies for the Coffee Trade of Amsterdam, and for the Goods Trade of Rotterdam, and the export of leather is very difficult at present the tanners requested the Netherlands Overseas Trust to abandon the permits for the import of American leather, which claim was opposed by the American leather importers. Mr. Van Aalst, president of the N.O.T., requested that a mutual agreement should be come to before the N.O.T. could make a decision. The Cinchonbark Committee, formed by the Netherlands Overseas Trust Company, which is charged with the control of arrivals of cinchonbark from the East Indies, consists of Messrs. J. Vorstelman, president; W. F. van den Broek, W. Suermont, L. van der Dinker, D. R. J. Baron Mackay, deputy members; and W. Meens, secretary. The Overseas Trust has received the following statement from the British Legation at The Hague:— "His Majesty's Government do not at present propose to interfere with tobacco cargoes shipped to neutral consignees in neutral countries and in these circumstances tobacco in all its forms which is destined for Holland need no longer be consigned to the Trust; His Majesty's Government raise no objection to the Dutch Overseas Trust releasing from their control all tobacco already in Holland or releasing firms from any contracts made for tobacco consignments, or to their making such arrangements as may be necessary to meet the change in regard to tobacco imports in order to place all importers on the same footing." —Exchange.

Woman Alarmist Fined.

Paris, November 28.—A court-martial has sentenced to a fine of \$40 for circulating alarmist rumours Madame Botten, the wife of a horse trainer, a native of Munich, but a British subject by marriage.

SHARE REPORT.
COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S—SELLERS SA—SALES B—BUYERS N—NOMINAL

STOCK	To-day's Closing Price	Number of Shares	Par Value	1914 Highest	1914 Lowest	1915 Highest	1915 Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.								
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$800 b.	120,000	\$125	all	355	July	700	Oct. \$45 x div. 790 c. div. { \$2.5/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15
Marine Insurances.								
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	415 b.	10,000	\$250	59	350	Dec.	305	Oct. 425 360 { Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	182 1/2 a.	10,000	\$15	55	145	May	133	Jan. 180 160 { Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1914.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$912 1/2 b.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct. \$97 1/2 \$855 { Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914.
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$580	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan. 270 225 { Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.								
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$159 1/2 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct. 162 130 { \$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$410 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April 420 385 { \$27 for 1913
Shipping.								
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$114 b.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov. 114 45 { \$4 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$20 1/2 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2	Jan.	22	Dec. 23 19 { Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	Combined \$177 b. Preferred \$124 b.	60,000	\$5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept. 174 1/2 96 { 6 p.c. on p. a. & 3 p.c. on d. a. for year 1914. a quoted ex 9 p.c. div. in H.K. from 23.9.15. an interim div. of 6 p.c. on the combined a. paid in London 23.9.15 quoted ex div. in H.K. 11.11.15.
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$7 1/2 a.	3,797,619	\$1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70 1/2	Sept. 90 1/2 x div. 82 1/2 x div. { Interim of 2/- (Coupon No 25) making 7/- for 1915
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$37	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov. 39 32 { \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30/4/15
Refineries.								
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	\$127 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov. 134 111 { \$3 for 1912
Duzot S. Refining Co., Ltd.	\$37 a.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec. 46 27 1/2 { \$3 for 1897
Mining.								
Kailan Mining Adm'n'tion	30/-	1,000,000	\$1	all	41 1/2	Feb.	53 1/2	Dec. 33 1/2 30 1/2 { Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	335 b.	200,000	\$1	all	3 1/2	Jan.	190	Nov. 4 3 1/2 { 1/2 for 1909
Tromps Mines Ltd.	27 b.	160,000	\$1	all	39 1/2	Feb.	19 1/2	Nov. 32 1/2 25 1/2 { 1/2 interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspian	35 1/2 b.	796,666	\$1	all	56 1/2	Feb.	21 1/2	Nov. 41 37 1/2 { 1/- interim 1915
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.								
H'kong & S.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$77 b.	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov. 81 1/2 68 { \$3.50 for year 1914
H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.	\$82 1/2 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct. 88 1/2 57 { \$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$60 b.	55,760	\$100	all	60	July	50	Dec. 63 1/2 49 ex div. { Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$9 1/2 b.	36,000	\$100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec. 93 1/2 80 { Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.								
Anglo French Lands	\$194	13,000	\$100	all	128	July	120	Dec. 116 112 { Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$108 b.	20,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec. 116 112 { \$2.50 for half year ending 30/6/15
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$104 b.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	Jan.	98	Nov. 111 x div. 108 { \$3 1/2 for year ending 30/6/15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$6.80 b.	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov. 7 1/2 6.10 { 45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	6,000	\$50	30	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb. 40 40 { \$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	\$107 b.	78,000	\$50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct. 106 101 { Dividend of 6 p.c. for year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$80 b.	12,000	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb. 80 70 { \$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	\$103 b.	10,000	\$100	all	73	June	66	Feb. 80 70 { \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.								
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$150 a.	20,000	\$50	all	178	July	125	May 180 135 { Tls. 16 for year ending 31/10/15
Kung Yik	\$15 b.	75,000	\$10	all	142	Jan.	11	Mar. 17 13 1/2 { Tls. 1.50 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow	\$11 b.	8,000	\$100	all	0	Feb.	70	Mar. 89 b. 80 { Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	\$91 b.	40,000	\$50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov. 105 80 { Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30/6/15
Miscellaneous.								
Yangszeopos	\$15 1/2 b.	175,000	\$5	all	—	—	62	5 1/2 {
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$10 1/2 b.	60,000	\$12	all	12	May	10	Dec. 10 10 { 85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4.80 b.	50,000	\$5	all	4.50	July	4	April 4 1/2 4 1/2 { 6% for year ending 28.2.06
China (Spec. shares)	—	50,000	\$1	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov. 10.10 8.00 { 70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	—	125,000	\$10	all	3	June	35	Aug. 34 31 { \$1.25 for year ending 31.7.15
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$29 b.	40,000	\$5	6	9	Jan.	5	Dec. 11 6.70 { 50 cts. for 1914
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$10.30 b.	400,000	\$10	all	6.50	Jan.	5	Dec. 11 6.70 { \$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$44 a.	60,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov. 45 39 { Interim of \$2 account 1915
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$180 n.	6,500	\$25	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec. 190 184 { Interim \$1 for year ending 20.6.15
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$31 1/2 a.	20,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr. 40 25 { \$10 % for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$5 1/2 a.	325,000	\$5	all	3 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb. 5.50 4.80 { Interim of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 a/c 1915
Langkats	\$130 b.	250,000	\$10	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec. 42 36 1/2 { 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$10 b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/2	June 10 9 { None
Do (New)	85 cts. b.	50,000	\$10	all	53 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec. \$1 80 cts. { \$1.50 for 1910
Philippines Ltd.	\$4 b.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	4	4 { None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 b.	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	5	5 { \$1.50 for 1910
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	\$20 b.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	30	20 { None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3 1/2 b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00	June	4	Nov. 3 1/2 3.00 { 25 cts. for year ending 31/5/15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$16 b.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan. 18 16 { \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6.90 b.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec. 6.90 x div. 6 1/2 x div. 60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited	\$5 1/2 b.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec. 7 5 1/2 { 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30	June	92	Dec. 29 29 { \$1.50 for 1914

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo-Java Estates Ltd. Tls. 17 1/2 buyers.	Ayer Panas (Straits) \$9.00 buy-ers.	Kempas (Straits) \$5 buyers.	Sandycrofts (Straits) \$9.00 buyers.
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 8 buyers.	Balgownie (Straits) \$6 buy-ers.	Malaka Pindas (Straits) \$2 1/4 buyers.	Pajam (Straits) \$16 1/2 buyers.
Linggis 21	Changkat Serdangs (Straits) \$8 1/2 buyers.	Malakoffs (Straits) \$4 1/2 buyers.	New Serendab \$2.75 buyers.
Nordana 19 1/2 buyers.			

WRIGHT & HORNEY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, JAN. 11, 1916.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

Jan. 11th.

Selling.		T/T Bombay		On Haiphong	
T/T	1/11 1/4				3 1/4 prem.
Demand	1/11 5/16	Demand Bombay	144 1/2	On Saigon	3
30 d/s	1/11 7/16	T/T Calcutta		On Bangkok	79 1/2
60 d/s	1/11 1 1/2	Demand Calcutta	144 1/2		
4 m/s	1/11 9/16	Demand Manila	92 3/4	Buying.	
T/T Shanghai	74 3/4	T/T San P'co & N.Y.	45 5/8	4 m/s L/C	2/
Private 30 d/s sight		Demand, New York	46	4 m/s D/P	2 1/8
T/T Singapore	82 1/4	T/T Java	104 1/2	6 m/s L/C	2 1/4
T/T Japan	91 1/2	T/T Marks		30 d/s Sney & M.	2 1/4
T/T India	144 1/2	Demand Germany		30 d/s San P'co & N.Y.	47 3/8
Demand India	144 3/4	T/T France	2.69	4 m/s Marks	Nom.
		Demand Paris	2.69 1/2	4 m/s France	2.80
				6 m/s France	2.85

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Static Warfare.

London, Nov. 26.

Here in England one gets a very remarkable impression of the great struggle that has shaken the foundations of the peace of Europe. Locked at close up the whole country is an anthill of activity. Day and night troops are training and moving, munitions and military equipment are being turned out, and the nation's industries more and more concentrated on military supplies of all sorts. But looked at from afar the war has become static. It is true there is some movement in the newest theatre of all, the Balkans, but in the main theatres of the war, in the East and in the West, there is a deadlock. The best analogy to describe the present position of the war is that of wrestlers, mighty giants with mountainous muscles and thaws of iron, clinched breast to breast in an inexorable embrace, struggling each to overthrow the other in a fall that means death for the vanquished. These huge giants are motionless, almost statuesque in their pose, but every nerve and muscle is strained to the uttermost. Sooner or later one or other of the two gladiators will be unable any longer to bear up against the weight and vigour of his opponent, his exhausted form will begin to sway, and finally will come the crash of a stupendous and tragic collapse. In all the rough essentials this is a true bird's-eye picture of the great conflict now in progress, and on this view the latest statement attributed to Earl Kitchener may be quoted as significant. Throughout the war Athens has played the part of Echo. From Athens have come some of the most important items of information about current events that have periodically illumined some dark area of the operations of war. And the statement now attributed by Athens to the British War Minister is the more credible since Earl Kitchener has been in Athens quite recently, and because it absolutely agrees with the views expressed by his Lordship to the Labour Leaders at the historic conference the details of which were accurately stated in this paper some weeks ago.

A Letter of Resources. There are really only three factors that will determine the result of this war. These are respectively the human factor, the economic factor, and the political factor. Let us consider the most important factor—the human factor. According to Earl Kitchener at Athens this country will have an army of four million soldiers under arms before next spring, and will be in a position, besides that, to arm and equip six million Russian troops. Without reckoning the French Army, which numbers to-day four million men, or Italy's potential three million, and not counting our own magnificent overseas troops, the Belgians, the Serbians, or the Japanese, this means that Great Britain and Russia alone will be able to place ten million men at least in the field. That figure represents the outside estimate of the total German strength at the outbreak of the war, not the mobilized strength of the regular German armies, but the extreme potentiality of the German casualties, killed, prisoners, and totally disabled, are known to number somewhere between three and four millions. Let us take a safe estimate and assume that by next March, the date mentioned by Earl Kitchener in his estimate, the Germans will have lost four million men. At the very outside the field then a war-worn force of six millions. Beyond that they cannot possibly go, because the moment the army begins to encroach on munitions, Germany will be heading straight for the rocks. Austria's military strength in more numbers is roughly four-fifths of Germany's which means eight millions. But the Austrian casualties have been at least as heavy as the German, without mentioning the inferiority of physique, discipline, and morale. So that Austria and Germany between them may possibly possess ten million men fit for the field next spring. Allowance that the Turks and the Belgians can place

another million in the field, the Central Empires may at the outside count on eleven million men, of very varying physique and efficiency, against at least four millions British, allowing that the overseas contingents will make good whatever forces have to be detached for home defence, six million Russians in addition to at least three millions already in the field and equipped, four millions French, and two millions Italian. This means in round numbers about eleven millions against nine millions, or very nearly two to one.

The Other Phases. So far as the human factor is concerned, therefore, merely counting heads and allowing nothing for spirit and righteousness of cause, the Allies possess an overwhelming superiority. The next important factor is the economic one. And here, despite all the pessimistic talk about the possible failure of British financial resources to stand a prolonged strain, the advantage possessed by the Allies is even more overwhelming. It is a truism of every war that was ever fought, since the history of the world before to be recorded; that the people who possess the command of the sea have a decisive advantage which must tell eventually. Never before has there been a war in which that supremacy was so one-sided and uncontested. The world's resources have free access to the ports of the Allies, with certain limitations in the case of Russia which may or may not prove insurmountable and permanent, and their ability to command those resources is almost infinite. This country is undoubtedly "feeling the strain" financially. But whoever suspected that we could engage in such a struggle as this without "feeling the strain"? That phrase is a purely comparative phrase. The truth is that so far the strain on our industries and finance has been remarkably light considering the demands made on us. And those economists who shake their aged heads about the outlook do not allow for the fact that Europe is rapidly adjusting itself to war conditions. In this country and in France, war has become the staple industry. So it has in Germany. But there is this great difference, that whereas we and our Allies are running that new industry on strict business principles, the Germans are actually reduced to running it on a huge credit system that has no foundation whatever. One of the greatest practical authorities on this subject living, an American financier who has recently studied Germany on the spot, states emphatically that, if Germany won the war outright to-morrow, she would be bankrupt for a century. Her industries are paralysed, except her industries of war, and these are conducted on a paper currency which is absolutely worthless. For such supplies as she manages to get through her neutral neighbours, Germany has to pay fabulous prices in solid gold. Moreover, Germans are already beginning to wonder, even when the war is well over and whatever the result, whether they will be able to renew trade with the rest of the world. A policy of frightfulness has its disadvantages as well as its undoubted advantages. Germany has terrorised neutral States, but her great and powerful neighbours will never forget and never forgive. Let anyone try to imagine the prospect of conquering France, Russia, Italy or England, not to mention our Colonies, for German trade hereafter. Those people who think the memories of this war will be readily or soon effaced have very poor imaginations and a very inadequate conception of the permanent impression created by the war. And what about the political factor? The actual fact is that the Alliance between France, Italy, Russia, and England is far more solid and sincere to-day than it was a year ago. The chances of a German Terror are much more rosy, not to say bloody, than the chances of a quarrel among the Allies. It is well to take a survey of these facts. They afford a common-sense corrective to a pessimism about the war that really exists only in Germany to-day and in the minds of a few British politicians of no account and some British journalists of no stability.

(To be Continued.)

POST OFFICE.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agular Radio Telegraph Station—

Arabian Eastern

Africa India

MAILS DUE.

Singapore, Mongolia, 15th Jan.
Siberia, Novara, 15th Jan.
Australia, Himechi Maru, 14th Jan.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai North China and Europe via Siberia—Per CORDILLER 15th Jan. 5 p.m.
[Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 15th Jan.]

Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 15th Jan.

TO-MORROW.

Fort Bayard—Per SUKAL 15th Jan. 7 a.m.

Hongkong—Per PAKHOI 15th Jan. 9 a.m.

Saigon—Per MORENST. 15th Jan. 10 a.m.

Swatow & Japan via Yokohama—Per TIBODAS 15th Jan. noon.

Straits—Per HONDAGUA 15th Jan. 3 p.m.

Saigon—Per FAUSANG 15th Jan. 4 p.m.

French Mail. Haiphong, Saigon, Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Egypt & Europe—Per ATHOS 15th Jan. 4 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per HOPSANG 15th Jan. 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 13th Jan.

Straits, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Madras & U. Kingdom—Per MISHIMA M. 13th Jan. 9 p.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per SINKIANG 13th Jan. 3 p.m.

[Shanghai Br. P.O. Monday 17th Jan.]

FRIDAY, 14th Jan.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per HITACHI M. 14th Jan. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI CHING 14th Jan. 1 p.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Egypt, and Europe. The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, 13th Jan. at 5 p.m.—Per NOVIRA 14th Jan. Letters 2 p.m.

Philippine Is., Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, & New Guinea via Thursday Islands—Per NIKKO M. 14th Jan. 3 p.m.

Australasian Mail. Philippines Is., Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, & New Guinea via Thursday Islands—Per NIKKO M. 14th Jan. 3 p.m.

Australasian Mail. Philippines Is., Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, & New Guinea via Thursday Islands—Per NIKKO M. 14th Jan. 3 p.m.

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Australasian Mail. Philippines Is., Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, & New Guinea via Thursday Islands—Per NIKKO M. 14th Jan. 3 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Loongang, Br. ss. 1,693, Leach, 11th Jan. 11 a.m. 8th Jan. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Cordillera, Fr. ss. 3,024, Marce, 11th Jan. 11 a.m. 8th Jan. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Haito Maru, Jap. ss. 2,805, T. Nakamura, 11th Jan. 11 a.m. 8th Jan. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Waishing, Br. ss. 1,127, M. Fickell, 11th Jan. 11 a.m. 8th Jan. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Changchow, Br. ss. 1,507, G. Mone, 11th Jan. 11 a.m. 8th Jan. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

DEPARTED.

Jan. 10.

Nagasaki for Yokohama via Shanghai

Nagasaki for Canton

Nagasaki for Shanghai

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 11th at 11.57—The northern depression has passed into the Pacific. Pressure has in consequence increased considerably along the coast from Shanghai to Haiphong, and slightly over Amoy and Loochoo.

Strong monsoon will continue along the east coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. N.E. winds, fresh, cloudy.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. gale.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Amoy. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Haiphong. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

11th January, a.m.

Station Hour Barometer Temperature Humidity Direction Force Weather.

Wentworth 5a 21.89 NW 3

Hoboken 5a 30.45 W 1

Tobio 5a 30.25 W 1

Kochi 5a 30.41 W 1

Kagasaki 5a 30.49 W 1

Oshima 5a 30.47 W 1

Naha 5a 30.47 W 1

Yokohama 5a 30.50 W 1

Roshi 5a 30.50 W 1

Wharfed 5a 30.51 W 1

Hankow 5a 30.51 W 1

Kiangsu 5a 30.51 W 1

Shanghai 5a 30.51 W 1

Guthrie 5a 30.51 W 1

Sharp 5a 30.51 W 1

Amoy 5a 30.51 W 1

Swatow 5a 30.51 W 1

Tahiti 5a 30.51 W 1

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MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Mongara Capt. Frab R.N.R.	about 13th Jan.	Freight & Passage
LONDON & Bombay, via Spore, Pang, Cbo. Port Said & Marseilles	Novara Capt. H. R. Hetherington R.N.R.	3 p.m. 14th Jan.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Sardinia Capt. J. T. Jeffery	about 18th Jan.	Freight & Passage
LONDON & Bombay via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Kashmir Capt. F. H. S. Stone	3 p.m. 28th Jan.	Freight & Passage

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. V. D. Parr,

Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1916

TO SAIL.

THE AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

The Steamship,

"KATHLAMBA,"

6,382 tons, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, 12th January, 1916.

For freight and further particulars apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1916.

CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., Ltd.

OPERATING

S.S. "CHINA," 10,200 TONS,

FUTURE SAILINGS.

S.S. CHINA February 12, 1916.
S.S. CHINA April 14, 1916.
S.S. CHINA June 27, 1916.

BETWEEN HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI.

The Popular Trans-Pacific Liner "CHINA" will leave Hongkong according to the above schedule for NAGASAKI and thence DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, offering special facilities for quick service across the Pacific.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply to—

O. B. RITTER,

Agent, PRINCES BUILDING.

Ice House Street. Telephone—1934.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1916.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

FOR MOJI AND YOKOHAMA.

The s.s. "SALAMIS,"

4,509 tons, Captain D. A. Gardiner, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, 18th January.

For freight or passage apply to

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 11th Jan. 1916.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, Dr. J. W. Noble
by George William Carr-Barnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st Jan. 1916.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Type of water in the City and Hill Districts on the 1st Jan. 1916.

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